FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 043

3 March 1983

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ARBATOV VIEWS IMPACT OF ARMS PROPOSALS

PM021221 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 27 Feb 83 p 2

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, by Giulietto Chiesa in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] Moscow [date not given] -- Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov works at Number Two, Khlebnyy Alley, a quiet street parallel to Kalininskiy Avenue. Its two- and three-storied buildings do not obscure the huge concrete and glass building that rises up from one of the capital's busiest thoroughfares. Contrast within contrast, the United States of America and Canada Institute, which Arbatov heads, and one of the most interesting research centers of the last century, with its pretentious columns in relief against a yellowing facade that, despite recent restoration, cannot conceal its age. I was received at the entrance by a doorman with a professorial bearing who directed me to Arbatov's office. We were warned that there was little time available. Georgiy Arkadyevich tidied his desk, laden with papers, and asked me to sit at a low table, where there was tea ready for us

[Question] How do you assess the present state of the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles?

[Answer] Badly. The USSR is constantly seeking a compromise acceptable to both sides, obviously under conditions of parity and equal security. The United States, however, continues to insist on the zero option, which, as is known, means a real zero only for the USSR (both in the West and the East of the country), without touching NATO's medium-range nuclear missiles (and of course those of other countries). Nor does it affect the U.S. forward-based forces stationed in Europe, which are capable of inflicting a nuclear strike on the USSR.

[Question] But Reagan's zero option has now substantially lapsed and the negotiating outlook has begun to move again following Yuriy Andropov's 21 December speech. There are now many, in Europe and elsewhere, who talk in terms of an "intermediate solution." What do you think of it?

[Answer] I have heard mention of a couple of versions of the "intermediate solution" and I do not consider them satisfactory from our viewpoint. The USSR is willing to make a total, substantial or partial reduction of theater weapons -- and of tactical nuclear weapons -- in Europe. But on the basis of parity, taking account of all the nuclear forces on the continent, the versions of the "intermediate solution" that I have heard mentioned could break this principle to such an extent that the USSR would diminish its nuclear weaponry in Europe while the United States would increase its own and, moreover, with new kinds of weapons. If new weapons were to be imported into Europe, even on a smaller scale than previously planned, it would imply a new spiral in the arms race. Comrade Andropov has already said that if the United States deploys the cruise missiles we will be forced to do the same. I really cannot imagine what connection there could be between all this and arms limitation and reduction and the ending of the arms race. But this is precisely the subject of the negotiations.

[Question] The refusal by France and Britain -- the former even more than the latter -- to include their medium-range missile strength in the West's nuclear force count has in any case lent further strength to the theory, which Mitterrand presented to the Bundestag, of the need for a U.S. theater "missile umbrella." In general, how do you assess the Europeans' reserved reception of the Warsaw Pact proposals as put forward both in Andropov's speech in late December and in the Prague document?

[Answer] There are Europeans and Europeans. The reception has varied. I believe, however, that many have seen the real substance of our proposals: a sincere desire to reduce the threat of war, to halt the arms race, to strengthen mutual trust and to find solutions acceptable to all. I believe that these proposals' persuasiveness has also been displayed in the fact that a number of governments of NATO countries have, unusually, not distanced themselves and have at least expressed the intention of "examining" and "assessing them seriously." A similar confirmation has come from the Americans' reaction. They have perceived our proposals' persuasiveness and have stepped up political maneuvers aimed for the time being -- unfortunately -- at deceiving the Europeans with regard to U.S. intentions in the negotiations. At the same time they have stepped up anti-Soviet propaganda.

[Question] Many people believe that everything will stand still at Geneva at least until the result of the FRG elections. How do you assess the hypothesis of a Reagan-Andropov summit? Are any preparatory steps being taken in this direction?

[Answer] Reagan has proposed a meeting to ratify an agreement on the zero option. We have assessed the proposal as an insult to commonsense. Obviously it will be possible to prepare for the meeting when the outlines of its substance take shape and its prospect becomes a reality. For the time being, judging from the U.S. leaders' remarks, they have not yet decided whether it is possible to deal with the USSR or whether it is first necessary to force it to change its order, its ideology and its policy. Obviously this does not help to elucidate policy and prospects. Meanwhile precious time is being wasted and the situation is becoming further complicated. The meaning of our policy is that we want to avoid all this -- with all our strength.

[Question] There still remains an objection, however, regarding the number of warheads by which the USSR would remain ahead, on the basis of the Andropov proposal. How does Moscow approach this issue?

[Answer] There are now 300 warheads mounted on French and British theater missiles. In 2 years' time, according to data on the two countries' programs, there will be 600. Some 1,200 are envisaged for 1990. All this against the 162 Soviet missiles contained in our proposals (if, I repeat, the West does not accept total and mutual abandonment of the nuclear weapon in Europe), each of which has 3 warheads, that is, a total of 486 warheads. We are willing to discuss these and other matters. I would add that the version proposed by us means a reduction of the Soviet strength with regard to warheads too. According to Western figures, before the SS-20s we had about 600 SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, that is, 600 warheads whose yield, moreover, was much greater than that of the warheads mounted on the new missiles.

[Question] An eventual missile reduction agreement in Geneva cannot happen without a solution of the problem of controls over the destruction and redeployment of theater missiles. What kind of control do you believe the Soviet side could accept?

[Answer] We do not reject in principle any kind of control, as long as it is really necessary to verify the agreed limitations. We want the agreements to be verifiable as much as the West does. I would like to point out just one principle that seems to us indispensable: Control measures must correspond to the limitations to be controlled. Speaking metaphorically, you cannot offer a dollar's worth of limitations and demand controls worth a million.

[Question] What about conventional forces?

[Answer] The same argument applies to all kinds of weapons -- nuclear, conventional, chemical, and so forth. The USSR has already suggested in the past integrating national technical methods of control with others that may be necessary for the verification of the accords, including those described in the west as "onsite inspections."

There is much propaganda contamination surrounding these issues, however. It is forgotten that many things cannot be clarified even with onsite inspections, whereas technical means do permit this. In general it is difficult to imagine 100-percent control that leaves no uncertainties, even among the skeptics. And perhaps it is not even necessary, as long as the control measures guarantee an adequate verification. It is possible to imagine situations in which individual minor transgressions can be concealed, but from the military viewpoint they give nobody anything, while the risk of their discovery constitutes such a political danger that they cannot be envisaged by any reasonable government. These complications must be taken into account, as in the case of a large self-service store. Despite the strictest monitoring measures, some trifles are always stolen, but the store is not closed down for that reason. Among other things, these very considerations were the starting point for a number of arms limitation agreements already reached. And they work.

[Question] But why so much secrecy about your figures? The Americans are much less secretive.

[Answer] First, we are not so secretive and they are not so open. For instance, they have said everything about the MX missiles, including technical characteristics. They do so to exert pressure on us. In some cases they hope to achieve an exchange between what we already have and what they only have on the drawing board. But of course there is also a difference of traditions. In practice they do not know what a real war is like. Our difficult history has accustomed us to seeing certain things more rigorously. Now many things have changed and we have recently published a considerable number of figures. But in so doing we are not using them as bargaining chips, we are not holding anyone to ransom and we are maintaining a serious and responsible stance. In any case, believe me, they too know how to hide their real secrets very scrupulously.

[Question] How do you reply to Western critics of your counterproposal to the Swedish proposal -- the counterproposal of a nuclear-free strip 600 km wide -- who state that it is unacceptable because it would unbalance the situation in the USSR's favor?

[Answer] The objection is unfounded. Our counterproposal in no way alters the balance of forces. All it does is move back by 600 km overall, on both sides of the forward line, battlefield nuclear weapons, that is, the ones that could most easily serve as the fuse for a nuclear disaster. Both as a result of a greater possibility of accidents and because the right to decide to use the nuclear weapon would inevitably be moved to a lower level, even to the level of a divisional or regimental commander. It must also be borne in mind that this 600 km band is liable to be hit, even after the withdrawal of all tactical nuclear weapons, by nuclear weapons carried by aircraft, by theater and strategic missiles. In any case, even without nuclear weapons, here there is approximate parity in conventional weapons. If the West does not agree with this latter assessment, I wonder why it does not accept the latest Soviet proposal to reduce in central Europe the number of armed forces on both sides to 900,000 men (this agreement would have to be verified too of course). The Western critics' objections are therefore unfounded. The maintenance of tactical nuclear weapons in the strip in question benefits only those who are planning, or who do not rule out, a limited nuclear war in Europe.

W. EUROPE 'HOSTAGE' OF U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD021442 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 2 TASS -- The United States intends not only to deploy newest medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe but also on this plea to considerably increase the numerical strength of U.S. Military personnel in the continent. This is clear from the speech made in one of subcommittees of the U.S. House of Representatives by Lawrence Korb, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for personnel.

Touching upon, in particular, the plans to deploy 464 land-based cruise missiles in a number of West European countries, Lawrence Korb stated that military personnel will be sent to the continent in full complement together with the missiles for the servicing and possible use of the missiles. [sentence as received] According to the U.S. assistant secretary of defence, one third of the U.S. Air Force expenditures for the 1984 financial year, intended for military construction in Western Europe, will be used exclusively for installing the new cruise missiles.

The Pentagon, as is known, does not conceal it in any way that the new deadly nuclear weapons, which it stubbornly tries to impose on West-European peoples, will not only be fully serviced by the Americans. The authorities of West European countries will be fully barred from decision making in a possible use of the weapons. Thus, Western Europe is being assigned the role of a mute hostage of the dangerous nuclear policy of the White House.

FRG ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY MISSILE DEPLOYMENT VIEWED

DW021329 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen: All the statements by many Bonn politicians to the effect that no deadline exists for the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles no longer apply. This was recently announced by Mr Manfred Woerner's Bundeswehr ministry. The military office stressed that the documents stemming from the time when NATO's dual decision on missiles was being mapped out say in black and white that the deployment of the missiles in the FRG will begin in the fall of 1983. The Woerner ministry added: That's final.

For several months now the majority of FRG people has been against NATO's missile decision. The majority of the people is calling for the abrogation of the missile decision and for the federal government's renunciation of the decision. At the same time, the majority of federal citizens is against the planned deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles along the Rhine, and is appealing to the federal government and the Bundestag parties to oppose the American insistence on stationing the missiles.

The Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] and Free Democratic Party [FDP] bosses defended NATO's missile decision even at the time when Washington was completely rejecting all Soviet proposals for negotiations on medium-range missiles and other medium-range weapons systems. In this connection, the CDU/CSU and FDP leaders said they were standing by NATO's dual decision for only one reason -- to compel the U.S. Government to hold negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range weapons.

This was the argument used by leaders the current governing parties in Bonn to explain at the time why the numerous demands to repeal the approval of NATO's missile decision must not be complied with. However, it was in no way these illogical capers of the CDU/CSU and FDP politicians but the large number of Soviet disarmament initiatives and the pressure brought to bear by the world public which compelled the Reagan government, which was not prepared to negotiate, to sit down at the negotiating table in Geneva.

Every politician can see today that the Reagan administration is not negotiating at all in Geneva. As before, Washington, which is unwilling to negotiate, is still rejecting all proposals from the Soviet Union. Thus Washington -- just as the government of Helmut Kohl -- is against the Soviet proposal to remove nuclear weapons of every kind which are stationed in or targeted against Europe. The Soviet proposal to take the number of the British and French medium-range missiles into account in settling the medium-range missile issue has also been rejected thus far by Washington as well as Bonn.

Washington, as well as the government of Kohl and Genscher, persistently adheres to President Reagan's ill-famed zero option, which has the aim of the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament, because the zero option ignores the medium-range missiles of France and Britain. Bonn's approval of this American zero option, as demanded by Washington, actually means that the FRG Government approves of and supports the deployment of new American medium-range missiles along the Rhine. This is shown by the statements by Kohl and Genscher to the effect that an interim solution, that is to say a partial deployment of new U.S. missiles along the Rhine, would allegedly not destroy he Geneva negotiations.

As a result, it is obvious that NATO's missile decision, which the United States is adhering to so persistently in Geneva, does not mean more but rather less security for the FRG. Nonetheless, the politicians of the Bonn government coalition continue to comply with the Regan government's demands in the question of deploying missiles along the Rhine.

NORDIC COUNCIL DEBATES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE ISSUE

PM021457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Mikhail Kostikov "Commentator's Column": "Urgent Need"]

[Text] Oslo [no date given] -- The 5-day session of the Nordic Council -- the consultative organ of the parliaments and governments of Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Iceland -- has ended in Oslo, the Norwegian capital.

This session is significant because, although the council does not usually discuss military-political problems, a demand was clearly heard there on the need for an active joint struggle by the countries of northern Europe for peace and disarmament. Many session participants noted the urgent need for a broad discussion of these issues, including the creation of a zone free from nuclear weapons in northern Europe. Proposals were put forward to set up a commission at ministerial level to discuss the question of such a zone. It was also proposed to convene a forum of parliamentarians to consider the question of a nuclear-free north. The representatives of the communist and socialist parties participating in the work of the session appealed to the Nordic countries' governments to undertake joint measures without delay to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

The fact that problems of peace and disarmament were at all events raised during the session is symptomatic. The further involving of the Scandinavian partners in the aggressive plans of the Pentagon and NATO cannot leave indifferent not only the Norwegians, Danes and Icelanders themselves but also their neighbors -- neutral Sweden and Finland, which do not belong to blocs. It is a rare week that reports of numerous demonstrations and rallies in defense of peace, campaigns to gather signatures for appeals demanding that the arms race be halted and the setting up of more and more new organizations and movements of peace champions do not appear in the pages of the Nordic countries' press. The Nordic countries' politicians and statesmen cannot disregard such broad antiwar sentiments today. We know Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme declared at the session that the majority of inhabitants of the north support the movement for peace, virtually being a constituent part of it. The time has come, he said, to treat seriously people's demands for peace, security and disarmament.

Indeed, there is a long-urgent need to discuss specific measures aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The practical realization of this idea would accord with the aspirations of the Nordic countries' peoples, promote the preservation of peace and stability in this region and make an important contribution to the cause of detente and disarmament.

SHITIKOV ATTENDS BUDAPEST PARLIAMENTARY MEETING

LD012052 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 83

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] A consultative meeting of leaders of the parliamentary groups of the socialist countries opened in Budapest today. Taking part in it are representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is represented by Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group. The participants in the meeting will in particular evaluate the decisions taken at the 60th Interparliamentary Conference in Rome and discuss matters connected with the preparation for the fifth Interparliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

CEMA PLANNING CHIEFS HOLD SESSION 23-25 FEB

'New Stage of Cooperation'

LD261954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 30th session of the CEMA Committee on cooperation in the field of planning activity ended in Berlin on 25 February. The participants discussed among other questions the results of the fulfillment of long-term target cooperation programs among fraternal countries. These programs, our commentator notes, were adopted 2 years ago. They are calculated for the current 1-year period and encompass the most important branches of material production. For example, the long-term cooperation programs in power engineering, fuel and raw materials envisage the construction by CEMA states of nuclear power stations with an overall capacity of about 40 million kW.

Incidentally, at the session in Berlin a report was approved for expanding mutual cooperation between fraternal countries in saving and making efficient use of fuel and energy and other raw material resources. Other programs are aimed at the further development of agriculture and the food industry, machine-building and transport. It should be emphasized that the long-term programs not only give powerful impetus to the development of leading industries of socialist countries but also indicate the way to achieve that aim. The CEMA states see this in the deepening of international specialization and production cooperation.

Specialists have completed the coordination of the national economic plans of the community's countries for the current 5-year period. This work has been carried out in conjunction with the beginning of the implementation of long-term target cooperation plans in key branches of material production.

Thus the CEMA states have entered on a new stage of cooperation. They are now not simply coordinating plans but are carrying out a harmonized economic plan in general. This new principle of economic strategy of the fraternal countries was endorsed at the 35th CEMA session and now, at its session in the GDR capital, the CEMA Committee recommended (?a list) of issues coordinated on a multilateral basis concerning economic cooperation in the period 1986-90 and beyond, for submission to the Executive Committee. This means that continuation with the further drawing together of the structures of national economic mechanisms is entering implementation.

Thus one should expect further progress of the economies of the CEMA countries, which have increased industrial output in the past 5 years by one-fourth. In that time, about 2,000 works, power stations, mines and other projects have gone into operation in the community's states.

Food, Fuel, Energy Discussed

PM011123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "Committee Session"]

[Text] Berlin, 26 Feb -- The 30th session of the CEMA Committee on Planning Cooperation was held here 23-25 February.

Taking part were deputy heads of government and chairmen of central planning organs from the CEMA countries. The Soviet delegation was headed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. Also taking part were representatives of the SFRY and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The session examined and aproved a range of measures in cooperation to improve supplies of food products to the population of the CEMA countries and also a report on extending collaboration in the sphere of saving and ensuring rational use of fuel and energy resources and other raw materials.

The committee recommended for submission to the CEMA Executive Committee a list of questions of economic cooperation for 1986-1990 and the longer term to be coordinated on a multilateral basis.

The results of the fulfillment of long-term targeted cooperation programs, plans for extending the exchange of experience in the sphere of planning and management of the national economy and questions concerning the elaboration of proposals for further coordination of the structure of national economic mechanisms were also discussed.

The session was addressed by W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The participants were received by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The committee session took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation.

PRAVDA VIEWS EAST BLOC ECONOMIC RELATIONS

PM231619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta commentary: "Guarantee of Success"]

[Text] The signing of protocols on trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries for 1983 has been completed. In the current year trade between our state and Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Cuba and Czechoslovakia will increase substantially in comparison with 1982 to reach more than R10 billion, R30 billion, R8 billion, R6.5 billion and R10.5 billion respectively. Soviet-Polish trade will increase by almost 9 percent to reach about R10 billion. Deliveries of Soviet goods to the SRV will increase by more than 30 percent. Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and people's Mongolia will almost double in 1981-1985 in comparison with the preceding 5-year period. The development of trade and economic ties between the USSR and Romania will continue.

At present the Soviet Union is the largest trade and economic partner of the fraternal countries. The USSR's share in the foreign trade of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, for instance, is over 35 percent and it is about 60 percent of Cuba's foreign trade turnover and more than 50 percent of Bulgaria's trade turnover. The socialist community states obtain from the land of Soviets the necessary raw materials, petroleum and petroleum products, comprehensive equipment, machine tools, machines and a great deal more which is so necessary for the stable development of the CEMA member states' national economy. In their turn the fraternal countries deliver to the USSR consumer goods, machine building products, ships, freightcars, radio-electronic equipment, precision instruments, citrus fruits and so forth.

While capitalism's economy is undergoing a protracted crisis, the trade and economic and other ties that are developing stably on equitable and mutually advantageous basis between the fraternal countries are an example of genuine friendship and of consideration of the interests of each partner individually and the community as a whole. The resolution of many very important national economic, scientific-technical, social and cultural tasks is possible through the pooled efforts of the fraternal countries. For this reason, the steady improvement and strengthening of close cooperation in many spheres are natural elements in the progress of the socialist community states. The facts of life convincingly prove the necessity, effectiveness and advantage of this kind of cooperation.

This is why questions of strengthening the socialist community and further developing and improving comradely cooperation and socialist mutual assistance among the fraternal countries are constantly at the focus of attention of the CEMA member states. Our strength and the guarantee of success even in the most serious trials lie in firm unicy. This is one of the most important conditions for the economic growth of our countries and the further improvement of their working people's material well-being.

COMMENTARIES ON UPCOMING NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Seminar Decries U.S. Policy

PM021159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Nonaligned Movement's Tasks"]

[Text] Delhi, 28 Feb -- To make a contribution to the struggle in favor of consolidating peace and cooperation and against the threat of nuclear war and the attempts by the United States and other Western powers to subject the peoples to their diktat are the nonaligned countries' chief tasks today. This was stated by participants in a seminar in Delhi organized by a number of public organizations and devoted to the upcoming seventh conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government.

State Minister for Power Chander (Shekyhar) Singh stated in his speech that the plans for deploying American medium-range missiles in Europe and the attempts to break the existing approximate equality of armed forces and achieve military superiority present a threat to all mankind. He condemned the American doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war and pointed out that any conflict where nuclear weapons are used will develop into a universal catastrophe.

The seminar participants expressed their alarm in connection with the fueling of tension and the acceleration of the U.S. military preparations in the Indian Ocean region. The transformation of the island of Diego Garcia into a bridgehead for carrying out aggression and the creation of a U.S. Central Command to direct the operations of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force in the Persian Gulf zone and in Southwest Asia are all measures that Washington is directing against the independent states of this region rich in natural resources, it was emphasized by Indian Parliamentarian Margaret Alva. The meeting participants described the U.S. proclaimed "program for democracy and public diplomacy," which is officially aimed at changing the systems in other countries to suit Washington, as direct U.S. interference in the internal affairs of developing states.

The speakers at the seminar criticized the Western powers' desire to undermine the young states' attempts to secure the establishment of a fairer international economic system.

DRA Premier on Summit's Tasks

PM021153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Priority Tasks"]

[Text] Delhi, 1 Mar -- The nonaligned countries must focus their attention on such important problems as preserving and strengthening peace, eliminating the vestiges of colonialism and establishing a new international economic order. This was stated by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, in an interview for India's NATIONAL HERALD newspaper.

"As a result of American imperialism's aggressive policy," he stressed, "the world is on the brink of catastrophe." The United States has unleashed an unprecedented arms race, is creating hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and is flagrantly interfering in independent states' internal affairs with a view to undermining their sovereignty. Manifestations of this policy are Israel's bloody aggression against Lebanon and the undeclared war against the DRA.

In the conditions of the economic crisis which has struck capitalist countries, imperialism is trying to step up the exploitation of developing states and resolve its own problems at their expense. So particular significance is attached to the implementation of concrete measures to establish a new international economic order, Soltan Ali Keshtmand stressed.

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS WEINBERGER REMARKS IN SENATE

PM021523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Matveyev: "Weinberger's 'Front Lines'"]

[Text] The representatives of the present U.S. Administration know no equals in terms of political cynicism. The nature of its foreign strategy is such that no words can conceal the spearhead sticking out of the torn sack -- the extreme militarist content of the official U.S. course. As for some figures in that administration, they are simply bursting with aggressiveness.

Bearing this fact in mind I think it would be useful for the statesmen and politicians of many countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and indeed West Europe to familiarize themselves more closely with the speech delivered on 22 February by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger at a congressional committee. They would get a firsthand idea of the lot which Washington is preparing for those countries whose governments choose to associate themselves with the global U.S. strategy termed "the frontline deployment of forces." Those are the terms of someone straining for adventures "overseas" -- as far as possible from the shores of the United States itself in order if possible to ensure that other people pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States....

Here they are, these frontiers which seem to be the main ones for Weinberger: West Europe, Japan, South Korea. Why the main ones? He is eager to explain. Because these regions, territories and countries are very close primarily to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. That is why the latter-day Malbrouck categorically numbers these U.S. allies among the "frontline" allies, adding to them Pakistan ("it stands face to face with the Soviet forces in Afghanistan"), Thailand ("it counters Vietnamese forces on its borders"), Turkey, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Tunisia, Morocco, the Philippines, a number of countries in the Western Hemisphere -- in brief all those whom, according to Weinberger's vocabulary, the Pentagon can use primarily "to gain access to military facilities" in those countries, if that is not happening already.

Not a new desire, considering the extensive network of U.S. overseas military bases and facilities which already exists. In this case attention is attracted by the overtly expansionist, imperialist orientation of this desire to acquire new bridgeheads and expand those that already exist for the sake of "fitting them out" in such a way as to expand the scale of the U.S. "global presence," despite the attendant international tension, and the creation of hotbeds of conflicts in various parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America, anti-Sovietism, anticommunism and neocolonialism -- those are the "strongholds" of the unbridled militarism of the authors of this course.

The speaker even outlined to the congressmen the "advantage" of this practice whereby in return for dollar subsidies and arms deliveries the United States would have on its side regimes ready to serve as the world gendarme's "front lines." He did not conceal the fact that the targets for these U.S. schemes and plans "are taking a risk and are being paid for it." But this latter fact, as we can see, is the least worry for the Pentagon chief, who supposes that even under modern conditions it is possible to act through the agency of other people, paying cannon fodder at set rates.

And to "encourage" the recruiting of the provinces, the Pentagon wants, he adds primitive intimidation to material blandishments. Intimidation by what means? The "Soviet threat," of course. He intimidates the Pakistanis by saying: "The Russians hanker after your ports in the Indian Ocean...." And, without stopping to take a breath, he urges the Pakistani leaders to take an active part in intervention, in the gross interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Weinberger makes one admission which he possibly regretted immediately for it is an admission which confirms, from the mouth of someone like the Pentagon chief, that without external counterrevolution the situation in Afghanistan would long ago have been normalized and the country and its people would have been able to start living a peaceful life. "WITHOUT PAKISTAN," WEINBERGER SAID DURING THESE TESTIMONIES IN THE SENATE, "RESISTANCE IN AFGHANISTAN WOULD BE REDUCED TO NOTHING...." [capitalized passage published in boldface] We only have to specifiy that without incitement from U.S. imperialist circles, without their encouragement and their provision of supplies to the counterrevolution there would have been no bridgeheads on Pakistani territory itself for hostile actions against the democratic revolution in Afghanistan.

That is a lesson for many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America seeking to march along the path of independent development. And as though to remind once again even small countries which have acquired independence that Yankee imperialism will not let them slip from view, the author of these statements in Congress even addresses hysterical claims about the "Soviet threat" to Niger and Botswana. Nor does he overlook Indonesia. He assigns it the role of "guarantor" that "a critically important sea strait will not come under the control of any unfriendly power...." The United States, of course, must, according to this "logic" reckon itself Indonesia's closest friend!

The Philippine figure M. Quezon once noted: "Better to be in hell without U.S. aid than in paradise with it." If by "hell" we understand the loss of sovereignty, the transformation of national territory into an arena of conflicts and one's own people into a province of overseas masters, then the "aid" the Philippine figure had in mind is of just that nature and is fraught with just those consequences.

EAGLEBURGER CHEMICAL WEAPONS STATEMENT REJECTED

PM011457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Washington's Latest Lie"]

[Text] Washington, 25 Feb -- The R. Reagan administration is launching the mass psychological conditioning of the U.S. Congress with the aim of winning its approval for a sharp increase in appropriations for U.S. preparations for waging chemical and bacteriological warfare.

This was the aim of the speech to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by U.S. Under Secretary of State L. Eagleburger who for the umpteenth time played up the hackneyed fables concocted by the propaganda services of the CIA and the State Department regarding the USSR's imagined "use" of chemical agents in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea.

Eagleburger's fabrications, couched in a provocative anti-Soviet tone, contained nothing new when compared with the forgeries already published by the State Department on this theme. His absurd assertions about alleged "extensive evidence" of the USSR's use of chemical weapons is based, as before on nonsensical rumors and alleged "testimonies" by nonexistent "victims." Nevertheless, the high-ranking administration spokesman stated very significantly that such "facts" could apparently have adverse consequences on U.S.-Soviet relations.

Official Washington's crude lie regarding the USSR's "use" of toxic agents has already been refuted repeatedly by competent international organs including UN experts.

Why then, it is asked, did a high-ranking administration spokesman again need to drag up the groundless accusations? In a half-empty hall, moreover. Even the U.S. press hungry for anti-Soviet sensations, has to a considerable degree lost interest in the White House's forgery.

You do not have to look far for an answer to this question. Just take a look at the stubbornness with which high-ranking Washington representatives have recently been besieging Congress in an attempt to "extract" the legislators' approval for an unprecedented new leap in the country's military spending.

In this respect the administration is paying special attention to increasing the appropriations for the U.S. "chemical rearmament" program. As the annual report recently presented to Congress by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger indicated, it is planned to begin the series production of the new binary ammunition -- 155 mm artillery shells and bombs filled with deadly nerve gas -- as early as 1984. Up to $10 billion will be spent on the production of chemical weapons in just 5 years. And this at a time when the U.S. arsenals have already amassed 150,000 tons of toxic agents.

The task set by Washington is that of camouflaging the criminal program of preparation for chemical and bacteriological warfare behind absurd and malicious anti-Soviet slander.

PENTAGON SUBMITS NEW R&D REPORT TO CONGRESS

LD030830 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 3 TASS -- The Pentagon submitted to the U.S. Congress on Wednesday a report on plans of research and development work in the military field for fiscal 1984.

Judging by the figures cited in the report, the Pentagon will use the appropriations of 23.5 billion dollars asked by the administration for the purpose primarily to develop new types of nuclear weapons and to improve the existing ones. It is envisioned to deploy larger sea-launched ballistic missiles, to modernise ground-based nuclear tipped ICBM's and the long-range bomber fleet and to start the full-scale production of medium-range nuclear missiles intended for deployment in Western Europe.

It follows from the document that the Pentagon is attaching much importance to programs to develop new types of chemical weapons, in particular, binary gases, to plans of preparations for space warfare and to using shuttle spacecraft for military purposes.

The programs of modernizing the ground, naval and air forces of the United States are aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The authors of the document make no secret of their intention to militarise U.S. science on a large scale and to put it at the service of the Pentagon's interests.

The release of the Pentagon's latest report reiterates anew that Washington is strenuously whipping up the arms race behind the cover of vague talks about the mythical "Soviet threat" in an attempt to win it and to impose its writ on the world from positions of "insuperable military strength."

U.S. CONGRESSMEN CALL FOR NUCLEAR FREEZE

LD030455 Moscow TASS in English 2354 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

Calls to curb the nuclear arms race, to freeze nuclear arms arsenals and to reduce the threat of nuclear war were heard today during a session of the House Foreign Relations Committee. The committee embarked on examining draft resolutions tabled in Congress on the questions of arms control.

Speaking at the session, Democratic Congressman Edward Markey, who co-sponsored, together with a number of other congressmen, a draft resolution demanding a freeze on nuclear arms arsenals, said that this demand was supported by an overwhelming majority of Americans in the course of the November referendums. This attests to the fact, the congressman said, that there has been an "awakening of national awarness" in the face of the lethal danger of nuclear war. Edward Markey criticised the policy of the Reagan administration, charging it with a large buildup of nuclear arms.

The congressman laid special stress on the fact that types of weapons like the "MX" missiles are, despite the administration's allegations, intended for starting nuclear wars rather than for preventing them. He categorically rejected the administration's inventions about the U.S. "lagging behind" the USSR militarily, and about the so-called "window of vulnerability" for the USA. Most military experts, Edward Markey said, agree that at present there exists a nuclear parity between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Democratic Congressman Les Aucoin also called for a freeze on nuclear arsenals. He described as quite dangerous the allegations by ranking administration officials that it is possible to "survive" in a nuclear war, that the USA could allegedly win a "limited" nuclear conflict and that the development of exorbitantly costly first-strike weapons is "necessary to achieve the aims of disarmament." The unprecedented arms buildup loosed by the administration is a "provocation" and a "threat" with regard to the Soviet Union, he said.

During the committee's session, its chairman Clement Zablocki received a letter from a delegation of the Democratic congressmen from the State of California, signed by its chairman Don Edwards. The letter appealed to the committee to vote for the nuclear-freeze resolution, and to oppose any amendments capable of diluting it or removing its substance. The letter stresses that all the 28 Democratic congressmen from the State of California support the idea of freezing tests, production and deployment of new types of nuclear weapons.

U.S. GOVERNORS URGE MILITARY BUDGET CUTS

LD012036 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Participants in the U.S. National Association of Governors conference held in Washington have demanded that the Reagan administration curtail the incommensurately overblown Pentagon budget and restore the social programs cut by Washington. The executive committee of the association, by a majority of votes, passed a draft resolution demanding that U.S. military expenditures in 1984-88 be reduced, which would make it possible to release a total of some $294 billion needed to resolve the gravest social and economic problems of the country. The UP agency, commenting on this draft, stresses that it is the first time that the National Association of Governors has come out so resolutely in favor of reducing U.S. military expenditures.

USSR, PRC POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS BEGIN

Press Conference Given

OW021301 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, spoke at a press conference in Beijing. With regard to the second round of political consultations between the Soviet Union and China, which have already begun in Moscow, he said that the Chinese Government attaches great importance to the consultations this time, hoping that there will be progress in this regard.

Commenting on U.S. President Reagan's recent remarks in the HUMAN EVENTS weekly magazine, Qi Huaiyuan said: Reagan gravely distorted the contents of the Sino-U.S joint communique of 17 August 1982. It is public knowledge that this communique pointed out the U.S. side's guarantee not to implement its long-term policy of selling arms to Taiwan. However, in this talk Reagan pointed out that his government had not made any concession to the Chinese Government on this issue.

AFP on Talks

NC021326 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 2 (AFP) -- Current efforts by Soviet and Chinese officials to improve Sino-Soviet relations are still considered to be "consultations" rather than negotiations, informed Soviet sources said today.

They said the fact that the heads of both delegations, Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Soviet counterpart Leonid Illychev, have been described by the Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA as "special representatives" did not change the status of the dialogue.

Soviet authorities, meanwhile, were said to be approaching the current round of discussions here with great caution and circumspection, according to informed Soviet circles.

Nothing of substance was reported following yesterday's opening session, not even an indication of when the next meeting would be held. But one source from a non-communist Asian country believed two session a week were planned.

The talks, according to sources here, are to remain confidential with no indications as to their content and atmosphere.

The Chinese delegation yesterday simply stated that it had had an initial meeting with its Soviet counterparts but provided no details.

The talks, expected to last three weeks, will conclude with a brief communique, Soviet informants said. What is being stressed here is the fact that the attempt to improve Sino-Soviet ties is continuing, although the effort is cautiously viewed as having a chance to bear fruit only after a long time.

For Beijing where the talks began last October, there are three key obstacles preventing better relations with Moscow: the deployment of large Soviet troop concentrations on the Chinese and Mongolian borders, Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Moscow's support for the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia.

Diplomatic observers said the Chinese plan to resolve the difficulty over Cambodia, which calls for steps toward normalizing Chinese-Vietnamese relations once Vietnam begins to withdraw its troops from Cambodia, has met with indifference here.

For Moscow, the Cambodian question cannot be treated in the context of bilateral discussions.

However, in what was interpreted here as a sign of good will, the Soviet publication LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] gave an account today of a work by a leader of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in which he predicted that the two states would re-establish friendly relations "not only because this is in the fundamental and long-term interests of both peoples but in those as well of the world socialist system."

Source Confirms Talks Continuing

NC031021 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 3 (AFP) -- Talks aimed at improving Sino-Soviet relations continued here today, but it was uncertain whether Chinese negotiators had formally submitted a proposal issued in Beijing Tuesday for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Chinese diplomatic sources today confirmed that talks which resumed here Tuesday after a four-month break were still on today.

But they declined to say whether the Chinese delegation had submitted an offer -- announced in Beijing Tuesday -- to work for normalization with the Soviet Union in exchange for the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

The Chinese proposal has so far received no official Soviet reaction, but Moscow has always refused to link improvement of its relations with China to policies towards third countries.

For Beijing, the main obstacles to normalization are the Cambodian situation, Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the presence of Soviet troops along the Chinese border.

Moscow views easing up its border forces as a result rather than a pre-condition for improved relations, and believes Afghanistan and Cambodia have no place in discussions with China.

Observers here said it was unlikely Moscow would soften its position with regard to Cambodia and Afghanistan as the non-aligned summit conference was set to open in New Delhi next Monday.

The talks here -- expected to last three weeks -- are the second round in a dialogue that began last October with a visit by a Soviet deputy foreign minister to Beijing. There has been no indication when the next round of talks will be scheduled.

COMMENTARIES ON TEAM SPIRIT-83 MANEUVERS

'Provocative Adventures'

PM022025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta commentary: "Fueling Tension"]

[Text] The vast expanses of the Pacific Ocean adjoining the Korean peninsula, where many very important sea-lanes intersect, and the whole territory of South Korea are now a training ground for the provocative Team Spirit-83 military maneuvers.

Almost 200,000 American and South Korean officers and men are taking part in this militaristic action in the Far East, which is unprecedented over the last decade. Here the Pentagon strategists are not even trying to conceal the provocative thrust of the maneuvers. As is clear from the statements by General E. Mayer, U.S. Army chief of staff, and F. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, this demonstration of strength is aimed against the region's sovereign states.

Many foreign observers consider that the maneuvers are also a cover for feverish attempts by the Washington administration to put together a tripartite aggressive military bloc in the Far East which would be composed of the United States, Japan and South Korea. The Tokyo newspaper MAINICHI observes that the Pentagon regards the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo axis as an important component of its global strategy. It is no coincidence-that the beginning of the Team Spirit-83 maneuvers coincided with Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Tokyo and Seoul. In the course of that trip undisguised pressure was exerted on the partners with the aim of harnessing them even more tightly to the U.S. military chariot.

The south of the Korean peninsula has remained in recent years, after positive moves and changes on the Asian Continent, one of American imperialism's last outposts in the Far East. Washington has been making use of South Korea's important strategic position for more than 30 years for constantly fueling a center of cold war and tension in this region. The United States has transformed South Korea into a bridgehead for its neocolonialist economic expansion against the developing Asian states and into a forward base for the Pentagon.

Provocative adventures such as the Team Spirit-83 maneuvers and the threats and blackmail to which Washington constantly resorts cause justified alarm among the peace-loving public of the region's states and the whole world community. Neither saber-rattling nor Washington's imperial ambitions can ensure a settlement of the problems existing there. The main path to building confidence and good-neighborliness among the Far East states is defined in the well-known constructive initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries.

Moscow TV Coverage

LD282141 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] In the south of the Korean peninsula the large maneuvers under the code name Team Spirit-83 are proceeding. Taking part in this demonstration of militarism are the Armed Forces of the United States and the puppet Seoul regime. This is not the first time that the Pentagon has carried out such maneuvers. However these military games have never been held on such a scale as this year. Suffice it to say that there are 73,000 Americans and 118,000 soldiers of the Seoul regime operating in the South Korean training ground. Also taking part in the maneuvers are forces of the 7th Fleet and the U.S. strategic Air Force in the Pacific Ocean zone.

A statement from the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs stresses that Team Spirit-83 is a challenge to the Korean people and to all peace-loving peoples of the world, a serious threat to peace and security in Korea and Asia. One's attention is also drawn to the circumstance that there are high-ranking Japanese military leaders attending the maneuvers, so far as observers. However, it is no secret that the United States is ascribing an important role to Japan in implementing its imperial plans in the Far East and in the Pacific Ocean basin.

The Team Spirit-83 maneuvers can be seen as a U.S. attempt to step up and strengthen the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo axis, which has virtually already come into existence, in order to transform this part of the world into a forward base for its aggressive strategy. The U.S.-South Korean maneuvers are a blatant military provocation against the peoples of that area. Exposing the groundlessness of the hypocritical statement of Washington about some sort of "threat from the north allegedly hanging over Seoul, these maneuvers once again show the whole world that a gamble on force still lies at the basis of the United States' foreign policy.

DPRK PAPER HAILS E. BLOC PEACE PROPOSALS

PM021743 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Concrete Program of Action"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Feb -- The Korean people support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at ensuring peace in Europe and throughout the world, NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, writes.

Great significance, the article notes, is attached to the USSR's initiatives on nuclear arms limitation and reduction and the socialist countries' new proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the states belonging to the two military-political groupings -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

JAPAN OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF H-BOMB TEST

OW022359 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] Japan will mark Bikini Day on 1 March. Bikini Day has been marked in Japan annually since a Japanese fishing boat, the No 5 Fukuryu Maru, suffered casualties as a result of an H-bomb test conducted by the United States on the Bikini atoll in the Pacific. In this connection, commentator Anatolyev comments:

The Bikini tragedy should not be regarded merely as the testing of atomic bombs. It has served as a turning point for mankind in realizing the danger of death entailed in such tests, and it has also resulted in a strenuous campaign aimed at banning nuclear tests and abolishing nuclear weapons. We can now point to some results achieved by this campaign. First, a treaty partially banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water as well as a treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons have been signed. Second, some barriers have been set up to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in space and under water. And a limit has been set on the scale of underground nuclear tests, though they have not been completely banned.

However, the United States, has continued to create obstacles to the complete banning and abolishing of nuclear tests. During the 1970's, a treaty on the complete banning of underground nuclear tests was expected to be signed through negotiations between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain. The negotiations were discontinued, and the United States should be held responsible for the discontinuation of the talks. Furthermore, the United States has continued to develop new nuclear weapons and has decided to produce neutron bombs.

Under such circumstances, the world has come to better understand the need to prevent the danger of a nuclear war. Nuclear weapons were created by mankind. Thus, it depends on mankind itself to avoid the evils of a nuclear war. The Soviet Union is the only nation with nuclear capabilities to declare not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons; it has also proposed to other nations with nuclear capabilities to follow its example. The Soviet Union has declared that the use of nuclear weapons cannot be reconciled with mankind's conscience, and it has made a proposal for permanently banning and eliminating nuclear weapons.

Furthermore, the Warsaw Pact nations -- including the Soviet Union and other socialist countries -- appealed in the Prague Political Declaration that a treaty on completely and comprehensively banning nuclear tests be signed at an earlier date. The Soviet Union has, more than once, stated its readiness to guarantee the nonuse of nuclear weapons against countries that pledge not to produce, acquire or store nuclear weapons on their own territory in accordance with a treaty on the nonuse of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union holds that there are no obstacles to opening an exchange of views on this issue with Japan. In this context, what is important is that Japan should fully and faithfully adhere to its declared three nonnuclear principles. Being a nonnuclear state, Japan is capable of making important contributions to the campaign aimed at eliminating the danger of nuclear war. With its historical experiences of Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Bikini, Japan's appeal will certainly be heard by the world.

JAPAN-USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS CONGRESS

PM021311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 83 Second Edition p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "Congress of the Soviet Union's Friendship"]

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Feb -- A congress of the "Japan-USSR" society, which unites broad strata of the country's public, has opened in the Japanese capital. Delegates will discuss the results of the society's activity in the past year and outline a program of action for 1983. A delegation of the "USSR-Japan" society and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries is at the congress.

The speakers at the opening of the congress, including T. Ishiguro, president of the society, and representatives of the Japanese Peace Committee and other democratic associations, spoke with concern of the strengthening military alliance with the United States and the stepping up of the country's militarization on the pretext of the "growth of the Soviet threat." In these conditions, it was noted in the speeches, friendship and the deepening of mutual understanding with the Soviet Union gain particular significance, since this accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples.

PAKISTAN ARMY REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN DRA SUBVERSION

PM010835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Despite Assurances"]

[Text] Delhi, 21 February -- Despite official declarations by the military administration in Islamabad about its desire for normalization, it continues to follow the Washington-encouraged course of exacerbating tension along its borders with the DRA. This, according to the influential Indian weekly BLITZ, is indicated by news reports originating among Afghan emigree circles in Peshawar. They show that in the last few months special units of the Pakistani Army masquerading as basmak fighters have taken an active part in armed provocations on Afghanistan territory.

The cutthroats from these special units participate in acts of sabotage and terrorism in the DRA's border regions and also render armed support to actions by counterrevolutionary groups. The direct involvement of special units from the Pakistani Armed Forces in subversive activity on DRA territory, the weekly notes, unmasks the methods and means used by Islamabad and its overseas patrons to cause trouble for Afghanistan's people's government.

PRAVDA REPORTS KARMAL INTERVIEW WITH INDIAN PAPER

PM151457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Rejection of Intervention"]

[Text] B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has stressed in an interview with the Indian newspaper PATRIOT that the peace proposals by the DRA Government are the only possible solution to the problems surrounding Afghanistan.

Since the 1950's, he noted, Afghanistan has been the object of intrigues and conspiracies by imperialism. U.S. interference in the DRA's internal affairs entered a new and more active phase after the victory of the April Revolution, when a decisive blow was dealt to the interests of the ruling class of exploiters.

Washington, B. Karmal stressed, has tried to frustrate the achievement of fundamental and deep reforms in our country by aggression from outside while simultaneously attempting to undermine the revolution from within and divert it from its chosen path. Within the framework of the strategy aimed against the Afghan revolution, imperialism headed by the United States has trained, armed and equipped counterrevolutionary gangs with all they need and, for a long time now, has been sending them into DRA territory. The basic share of aid to the Afghan counterrevolution comes from the United States.

The recent anti-Afghan resolutions by the U.S. Senate mark an activation of the Reagan administration's aggressive policy. Thus Washington, nurturing aggressive intentions toward the April Revolution and the Afghan people, has finally cast off its mask. This also means that the U.S. Administration intends to continue its undeclared war against the DRA.

The anti-Afghan resolutions by the U.S. Senate, B. Karmal continued, harm the interests not only of the Afghan people but of peoples throughout the region, as well as the cause of peace throughout the world. Insisting that the interventionists take their hands off their revolutionary country, the Afghan people are deeply convinced of the irreversible character of the April Revolution.

The DRA leadership, the PDPA Central Committee general secretary pointed out, has repeatedly stressed that the obligation to struggle against the domestic counter-revolution is entirely the responsibility of our Armed Forces, the security organs and the country's entire people. The DRA, B. Karmal stressed, has strength enough at its disposal today to enable it to defend effectively and decisively the revolution and the revolutionary gains, despite growing interference by imperialism and reaction.

SPACE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA

PM021257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Orbits of Cooperation"]

[Text] Delhi, 26 Feb -- The signing of a protocol on cooperation between India and the USSR in space research completed the work of a scientific seminar in Bangalore (Karnataka State) convened on the initiative of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and the USSR Academy of Sciences. Taking part were about 150 Indian scientists and a Soviet delegation headed by Academician V.A. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of Intercosmos.

The protocol, which lasts 10 years, provides for the expansion of bilateral ties in the field of space research. Particular significance is attached to cooperation in astronomy, astrophysics, meteorology and the study of atmospheric processes.

GROMYKO MEETS VISITING POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD031320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Moscow today on a visit. He was met at the Belorussian station by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials. Among those meeting him was Kociolek, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR.

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN POLISH AFFAIRS CITED

LD012336 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Commentary by Aleksandr Teterin]

[Text] As the situation in Poland becomes normal, the anti-Polish campaign in the West, above all in the United States, becomes more and more indiscriminate. The initiators of this campaign, irritated by the fact that counterrevolution in Poland is losing ground, do not refrain from calculated slanders and inventions. They even resort to absurd conclusions as though the measures taken by the Polish leadership to lead the country from the crisis situation constitutes a violation of the Helsinki agreements.

The (?notorious) Polish issue was presented in just such a way (?by ultra rightwing) reactionaries from the National Conservative Committee of Political Actions, which met several days ago.

At this forum President Reagan was the main speaker in his now traditional anti-Polish style. Everything was treated there the wrong way round. The principles contained in the final act of the general European conference in Helsinki require, as is known, that the sovereign rights of each state which took part in this forum, its laws and administrative principles be respected. It also recommends that states restrain from all interference in internal issues.

Yet what do we witness in reality? Let us not use empty words but reach for the facts. The facts irrefutably prove that they are the ones who violate the principles of the final act and who have entered the path of brutal interference in matters belonging exclusively to the powers of the Polish state. In this respect the position of Washington is particularly blunt and cynical.

The Reagan administration, trampling on all the principles of international law, is attempting to dictate to the Polish authorities how to solve the internal problems of the country. The Reagan administration demands no more and no less than a guarantee of freedom of action for the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, namely the redirection of events in the country onto the path of anarchy and chaos, illegality and the dismantling of Polish statehood.

Is this not interference in the internal matters of a sovereign state? Does this not clash beyond any doubt whatsoever with the final act of the CSCE? Washington and some other Western countries by using crude demagogy are trying to show that they have nothing to do with the difficulties which the Polish nation is experiencing at present. However, the materials and documents at the disposal of the authorities demonstrate that counterrevolution in Poland acted according to scenarios worked out in the staff offices of the U.S. CIA and NATO.

The ringleaders of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the extremist forces of the former Solidarity received considerable sums smuggled in from the West, which were used in antistate activity. Through the mediation of these same camouflaged channels, the enemies of socialist Poland received publications, printing equipment, typewriters,

means of communication and radio transmitters from abroad. An overtly seditious and subversive character, to the detriment of Poland, has marked and still marks the propaganda of the United States and their partners in NATO. It is above all a question here of the U.S. Radio Free Europe station in Munich, behind whose facade the largest CIA subversive center in Europe hides.

This radio station, which Washington considers to be an effective driving force for change in Poland, calls upon Poles to offer resistance and disobedience toward the authorities. This was openly mentioned in the latest statement of the underground so-called provisional coordinating commission of Solidarity broadcast recently by Radio Free Europe.

Other facts are also known from the recent past when even transmitters in the U.S. Consulates in Krakow and Poznan were employed for subversive propaganda. The question arises: What sovereign state can tolerate such self-will on the part of foreign special services in its territory?

Is not the scandalous decision by the U.S. President to introduce a sort of economic blockade of Poland, and to include the countries of Western Europe in this an act of open interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, and a brutal violation of the Helsinki agreements? It should be added that this entire anti-Polish sabbat is camouflaged by the false slogan of defending human rights.

The practical measures by the U.S. Administration are aimed at the maximum complication of the situation in the Polish People's Republic, especially the already difficult economic situation of Poland. But this is not yet the whole story. The leading activists of the United States are bent on internationalizing the Polish question at any cost, in order to further exacerbate the international situation. These tactics fully suit Washington's course of torpedoing ternational detente and inciting confrontation.

The official statements of Washington, stated TRYBUNA LUDU, frequently express concern for the normalization of life in Poland. If the U.S. Administration really desired this, stressed the paper, then it would put a stop to the propaganda subversion against Poland, (?lift) the various embargoes and restrictions and cease to inspire the activity of the counterrevolutionary forces.

POLISH WRITER ASSAILS U.S. ECONOMIC EMBARGO

PM021657 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Mar 83 p 3

[APN-attributed article by Polish publicist Jerzy Waljasek written especially for SELSKAYA ZHIZN: "From Positions of Diktat and Hostility"]

[Text] No single decision by the Reagan administration in the foreign policy sphere has caused as much disagreement within the United States and among its allies as the embargo on trade with the socialist countries and the repression against Poland. The sanctions against the Western firms which supplied their equipment for the building of the Siberian pipeline aroused a wave of indignation and protest. Even the Thatcher government -- the U.S. Administration's most devoted friend -- ventured to recall that Washington was not the capital of Britain. In mid-November last year those sanctions had to be lifted. Reagan had suffered a serious defeat.

One month later, at a meeting of the NATO states' foreign ministers in Brussels, many ministers also proposed lifting the sanctions against Poland. However, this did not meet the U.S. plans. The Washington administration was trying to build a distinctive "cordon sanitaire" around Poland. It removed most-favored status in trade and banned air communications between Poland and the United States. The U.S. sanctions did not produce the desired results, however. Thanks to the selfless labor of Polish working people and also the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Polish economy has begun to recover.

The propaganda ballyhoo over the sanctions against Poland ended in even greater ignominy for the U.S. Administration. Nor does the myth that the sanctions were merely a response to the introduction of martial law in Poland withstand criticism. In fact from the moment of its advent to power the Reagan administration has tried to restrict ties with Poland since the administration's multistage strategy proceeds on the premise that overseas economic relations must be subordinated to U.S. political aims. This is a primitive strategy since it is not only the socialist countries that benefit from international economic cooperation. It is noteworthy that some U.S. and West European banks refused to take part in Reagan's anti-Polish campaign.

The policy of economic sanctions against the socialist countries has always been doomed to failure. Especially now, when East-West business contacts are so highly developed. This is confirmed by the stance of the majority of West European governments. Despite the U.S. blackmail, they do not want to take part in any "NATO economic war."

The socialist countries have always advocated equitable international cooperation. At the same time they have always been opposed to discrimination against certain participants in such cooperation and external interference in their internal affairs. This was vividly reflected in the recent Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

A dispatch from Gdansk published recently in the CHICAGO TIMES quotes a significant comment by two young Poles, former Solidarity members: "President Reagan must understand that you cannot play with the fates of 36 million peoples like cards in a poker game." It is doubtful that this truth will ever be understood by the current U.S. President. However, truth is stronger than illusion and will triumph.

GDR ARMY ANNIVERSARY MARKED; KULIKOV ATTENDS

PM021253 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "In Honor of the Anniversary"]

[Text] Major General G. Oldenburg, military attache to the GDR Embassy in the USSR, held a reception 1 March to mark the 27th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and representatives of the public.

The guests included military attaches to foreign countries' embassies in Moscow. F. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was present.

ALIYEV AT MOSCOW MEETING ON CSSR NATIONAL DAY

LD231841 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the February victory of the working people of Czechoslovakia over reaction was the subject of a festive meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow. In the Presidium were Comrade Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. The speeches stressed tht the friendship and all-round cooperation between USSR and CSSR responds to the basic interests of the peoples of both countries and successfully serves the cause of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

FRG ACCUSATIONS OF ELECTION 'INTERFERENCE' DENIED

LD021739 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- By TASS commentator Igor Maslov:

West German Government officials made recently a number of declarations in which they level groundless accusations against the Soviet Union of its "interference in the election campaign" in West Germany. A similar allegation was made just yesterday by Herr Dieter Stolze. What are the concrete facts he refers to?

It turns out that the Bonn official did not like the anti-war meeting held in Minsk, the capital of Belorussia, on February 28. It must be recalled that the meetings participants voiced their protest against the plans to deploy in Western Europe, mainly in West Germany, new American medium-range nuclear missiles, to be targeted against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which will enhance the risk of nuclear war in the European Continent.

The West German Government official interpreted the peaceful aims of the meetings participants as "interference in the election campaign" and portrayed them as "violation of the principles of the Final Act of the European Conference in Helsinki." What can be said about this? This is a deliberate distortion of facts.

The true state of affairs is clear and known to all. Citizens of the Soviet Union, which lost during the Second World War 20 million people, do not wish, which is, by the way, also the desire of peace campaigners in West Germany, that Western Europe be turned into NATO's nuclear arsenal. They want a peaceful, clear sky over the continent.

At the same time, West German officials turn a blind eye to facts of another kind.

Let us recall some of them: Highly placed officials in the U.S. Administration make no secret of what outcome of the West German elections they are interested in. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST wrote in this connection that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz unequivocally warned the leader of the West German Social Democratic Party Hans-Jochen Vogel, during the latters trip to Washington, that the United States would not give up its "zero option" with regard to new nuclear missiles for Western Europe, including West Germany. Unlike Social Democrats, Chancellor Helmut Kohl did not need an informal talking-to from Shultz, the American newspaper points out.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns made an even more frank utterance. In an interview with the newspaper DIE WELT, he made it absolutely clear, when speaking in favor of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Germany, victory of what party is preferable for the military bloc.

One is justified in stating that Herr Stolze looks for interference in the West German election campaign in the wrong place.

U.S., NATO 'INTERFERING' IN FRG ELECTIONS

LD011658 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 1 Mar 83

["Who Is It That Interferes in the Election Struggle" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

As the elections to the West German Bundestag are drawing nearer, the leaders of the USA and NATO interfere ever more openly in the election struggle in the FRG. Joseph Luns, NATO secretary-general, staying in the Netherlands, where he exerted efforts to ensure the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in that country, held a press conference which we devoted mainly to the elections in West Germany which are to be held on March sixth. Deliberating about the possible outcome of the elections, Luns made it plain that the NATO leadership is highly interested in the victory at the elections of the right-wing conservative bloc of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] which supports unconditionally the plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG. According to Luns, the coming to power in Bonn of a government which would give up the support of these plans would have a negative effect on the cohesion of the North Atlantic alliance.

President Ronald Reagan spoke in the same spirit a few days ago. Dwelling at a press conference on the consequences of a possible coming to power in the FRG of a government which would reject the plans of deploying new "Pershing" missiles and cruise missiles in the FRG, the head of the White House said categorically that he believes that this would do an appalling damage to the cause of "peace and disarmament". The President, certainly, meant the U.S. policy of turning West Germany into the United States main nuclear missile place d'armes in Europe. In view of the fact that this course, which is extremely dangerous to the Europeans is supported with special zeal by the CDU/CSU, Reagan's statement cannot be assessed in any other way than as Washington's obvious interference in the election struggle in the FRG on the side of that bloc.

A similar aim was pursued by the recent trip to Western Europe by U.S. Vice-President George Bush. According to the French weekly "LE POINT" he made no secret that his trip was a sort of a "rescue expedition" whose main purpose, according to the general opinion of political observers was to exert the influence on the outcome of the West German elections. As the main instrument of this "expedition" Bush used Reagan's pseudo-zero option. And this "option", as is known, is at the basis of the foreign-policy platform which the CDU/CSU advances at the present elections.

Such are facts and they show that the leaders of the United States and the North Atlantic bloc do not stop at interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states when Washington's self-seeking interests are involved.

SUSPECTED SOVIET ATTACHE LEAVES BERN EMBASSY

NC030946 Paris AFP in English 0294 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Bern, March 3 (AFP) -- The deputy military attache at the Soviet Embassy here left the country in the last few days after he was suspected of being involved in espionage, the federal justice and police department announced today.

Vladimir Lugovoy was caught by Swiss police as he was trying to make contact with a person as yet unidentified -- who could have provided him with information, the department said.

Mr Lugovoy, however, left the country on his own accord, the department said, emphasizing that he was not expelled and that Swiss authorities have until now delivered no protest note to the Soviet Embassy.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S.-ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' IN LEBANON

PM021901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "Imperialist Intrigues Against Lebanon"]

[Text] Almost 9 months have passed since last June's Israeli attack on Lebanon. The aggressor has to his credit tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian dead and wounded, cities and villages razed, Palestinian refugee camps destroyed and the bloody crimes at the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps, which shocked the whole world.

A significant portion of Lebanese territory is under Tel Aviv's heel. Lebanon's future as an independent sovereign state is now in question. It is threatened with dismemberment and the loss of independence. The piracy and terror perpetrated by the Israeli military would have been inconveivable if it did not enjoy protection and support and if it were not encouraged from overseas.

Tel Aviv's aggressive actions are a product of U.S. expansionist policy. Objectively Israel plays the role of executant of the will of U.S. imperialism, which is striving to consolidate on new strategic frontiers in the Near East.

In giving the go-ahead for the aggression in Lebanon, Washington was counting on smashing the Palestinian resistance movement and forcing the PLO to take the path of compromise and capitulation. But the Israeli military machine went into a skid in Lebanon. The further course of events led to direct intervention by Washington, which sent its 6th Fleet to Lebanese shores and landed Marines in Beirut under the "multi-national forces" flag. Meanwhile, the United States tries to pose as a peacemaker.

It is quite obvious that the Pentagon has used the Israeli aggression to consolidate on yet another Near East bridgehead. For this purpose the United States is not only aiding Tel Aviv with weapons and money but is also acting as a direct coparticipant in aggression against the Arabs, openly indulging Israeli pretensions. The facts demonstrate that Washington is directly implicated in the Lebanese tragedy.

Let us recall that in November 1981 a memorandum on "strategic cooperation" was signed between the United States and Israel. It provides for the coordination of militarist actions by Tel Aviv and Washington. The sides adopted a commitment to assist one another for the purpose of ensuring their operations in the Near East and to hold joint naval and air force exercises. The memorandum also provided for the setting up of a coordinating council consisting of the two countries' defense ministers.

In the opinion of many foreign observers, when he visited Washington in May 1982 former Israeli Defense Minister Sharon agreed on a plan for military actions with his Pentagon colleagues. The United States also took care of the aggressor's technical supply.

The United States did not just put the weapons in the killers' hands. Using its right of veto in the UN Security Council, Washington repeatedly frustrated the adoption of effective measures to curtail the aggression, creating a sense of total impunity in Tel Aviv. In addition, increased military aid to Israel followed by way of a reward for bellicosity.

And so the Lebanese tragedy is developing according to an American scenario. It is a part of imperialist plans for establishing dominance over the vast Near East region. And in this matter a kind of division of roles exists between the United States and Israel. Tel Aviv stops at nothing, advancing the most rigid annexationist demands against the Arabs, while Washington acts on the sly, imposing itself as intermediary and trying to persuade the Arabs to submit, at least in part, to Israel's claims.

The United States is making definite moves toward gaining a foothold in Lebanon for itself. The Pentagon has taken advantage of the situation to entrench itself on Lebanese soil. Whereas at the outset it was a question of a short-term (not beyond the end of 1982) stay there for the overseas warriors under the "multinational forces" flag, now U.S. President Reagan is not even talking about deadlines, and according to Western press forecasts the American occupation of Lebanon could continue for many years. Moreover, it is even planned to significantly increase the numbers of American military personnel, with the NATO allies joining them on a growing scale.

Nobody can be deluded by Washington's hypocritical claims that the American troops have no intention of remaining on Lebanese soil if all other non-Lebanese forces, primarily the Syrian forces, are withdrawn. This is merely a trick. Damascus's position is clear: As soon as the Israeli aggressor's troops, which pose a direct danger to Syria, get out of Lebanese territory there will be no problem between Lebanon and Syria concerning the withdrawal of Syrian formations. The inflated question of the "Syrian presence" was needed as a pretext for dragging out the Israeli occupation and justifying the continued presence of the American Marines in Lebanon. All this is a cover for the Pentagon's expansionist plans and far-reaching calculations.

As is known, the United States has long had its sights trained on the Lebanese bridgehead. American Marines landed in Lebanon back in 1958. And Washington now evidently' assumes that the United States is close to implementing its long-standing designs. This is precisely the picture that can be observed at the so-called peace talks with Lebanon, at which the American and Israeli delegations are attempting to twist Beirut's arms.

Essentially Israel now wants, on the pretext of safeguarding its security, to maintain a military presence in Lebanon and bind that country to it, including in economic terms. This is the essence of the Israeli position at the talks. Tel Aviv has advanced unsubstantiated demands for the creation of a "security zone" in southern Lebanon, the siting of early warning stations with Israeli personnel there and other similar things. In fact it is a question of seizing [ottozheniye] Lebanese territory and imposing capitulationist terms on Beirut, for the talks are being conducted to the accompaniment of bullets from the occupationists' guns. Tel Aviv needs them more as a cover, for it has begun to implement all its demands overtly.

"Assimilation" of occupied Lebanese territory is underway. Southern Lebanon is being transformed into an advance post for further aggression, this time against Syria. Israeli troops are being concentrated there, tracking stations and arms stockpiles are being created and so forth. A cover for swallowing up the occupied Lebanese territories is also being sought: It is no coincidence that the Israeli puppet Haddad has declared himself their "ruler."

Thus, the problem is precisely that Israel does not want to get out of Lebanon and Washington is playing up to Tel Aviv. It is no coincidence that the U.S. President's proposal of "a guarantee of the security of the northern borders" of Israel has just seen the light of day as if somebody is actually threatening it. Of course this is not the case. It is simply that Washington is attempting to prolong the presence of American troops in Lebanon to infinity. This is a typically imperialist tactic. The U.S. troop presence helps Israel to pose a threat to other Arab countries and enables Tel Aviv to engage in blatant saber-rattling in threatening Syria. And the United States for its part is strengthening its positions as this region's gendarme.

The transformation of Lebanon into a military strategic bridgehead corresponds to U.S. imperialism's hegemonist plans and fits in with the scheme for deploying a whole network of strong points for armed U.S. interference in the affairs of the Near and Middle East with a view to defending its imperial interests. The Pentagon has entrenched itself on the Sinai Peninsula, created a whole system of bases in and on the approaches to the Indian Ocean region, concentrated an assault aircraft carrier armada in the Persian Gulf region and formed the U.S. Armed Forces "Central Command" (Centcom) aimed against 19 Asian and African countries. And now it is manifestly hoping to get Lebanese territory at its disposal too.

In essence the implementation of the American-Israeli plans would mean the recarving of the map of the Near East, an encroachment on Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the transformation of that country into a theater of military operations against neighboring Syria and a permanent hotbed of tension in an already explosive region.

Preventing such a development of events is an urgent task. The question of fulfilling Security Council and UN General Assembly resolutions is more acute than ever. Security Council Resolutions 500 and 509 demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israel's Armed Forces to internationally recognized borders. Only the immediate implementation of these resolutions will make it possible to safeguard Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. For its part the Soviet Union will continue to strive firmly for precisely this. The tyranny being perpetrated on Lebanese soil by the Israeli aggressors and their accomplices must be stopped.

DIPLOMAT AFFIRMS SOVIET MILITARY AID TO SYRIA

NC021729 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov returned to his post in Beirut today after a long absence. Ambassador Soldatov said in reply to a question that his long absence was not due to any political reason, stressing that his country's position toward Lebanon has not changed.

Regarding the Soviet position in case Syria faces a military confrontation, Ambassador Soldatov said: There is a cooperation and friendship treaty between the Soviet Union and Syria. We are helping Syria to be able to resist Israel's threats and we respond to the requests for aid from the Arab states. Syria is a friendly state to us, and we provide legitimate military aid to it for self-defense in accordance with a UN document.

He added: Recently, we have provided aid to Syria to raise its defense capability in the field of air defense and missiles. These defensive missiles are for defending the country's sovereignty and their existence is apt to deter those who are lying in wait for Syria and those who stand behind this threat -- and I mean the United States.

Asked what happens if a confrontation takes place on Lebanese territory, Soldatov said: That situation will be different from the first situation. I spoke about the aid with which we can defend Syria and Syria can defend its territory.

Asked about the possibility of the Soviet Union playing a specific role to help solve the Lebanese problem, he said: The Soviet Union contributes to the solution of the Lebanese problem through the United Nations. Our position toward Lebanon's independence is clear. What is important is how the Lebanese themselves act.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL IN SOVIET UNION FOR VISIT

Stopover in Tashkent

PM021329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general heading: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] Mozambique President S. Machel made a stopover in Tashkent on his way to Moscow.

The guest was met and seen off at the airport by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Meeting With Andropov

LD021528 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting between Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party [Mozambique Liberation Party] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, took place in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the meeting were, on the Soviet side, Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and on the Mozambique side Chissano, member of the Frelimo party Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Frelimo party Central Committee in charge of international policy questions and foreign minister.

During the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, questions concerning Soviet-Mozambique relations -- which are being built on the strong foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation of 31 March 1977 -- as well as a number of international problems, including the situation in the south of Africa, were examined.

Samora Machel informed those present of the preparations of the Frelimo party for its 15th [as heard] congress, the tasks facing the People's Republic of Mozambique in connection with the increased activity of forces being sent by the Republic of South Africa's racist regime which are hostile to the Mozambican revolution; and the efforts of the party, government and the Mozambique people in defending the gains of the revolution and creating foundations of a socialist society in the country. He expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and to the Soviet state and people for the great help being extended to the People's Republic of Mozambique to resolve socioeconomic problems, and for the support for its struggle against internal and external reaction.

Comrade Andropov noted that the main direction in the development of the Soviet Union's relations with the People's Republic of Mozambique has been and remains a line aimed at all-round cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique, and support for the efforts of the Frelimo party to build foundations of socialism and to strengthen national independence.

Comrade Andropov and Samora Machel, having examined the situation in the south of Africa, noted that the peoples of the Soviet Union and Mozambique resolutely condemn the aggressive policy of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa which attempts to destabilize the situation in neighboring African states and to impede the achievement of true independence by the Namibian people under SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] leadership.

Resolve was expressed to continue to oppose the aggression and subversive actions of the South African racists against the independent African countries, first and foremost Mozambique, Angola and other frontline states, and to strive for the extension of independence to Namibia on the basis of a strict implementation of the UN decisions on the Namibian question in their entirety, including UN National Security Council Resolution 435.

Participants in the talks stated that the military threat emanating from the aggressive circles of imperialism also hangs over the African Continent. That is precisely why the peace-loving African states, together with all progressive forces of the world, have actively joined the anit-war struggle.

The participants also drew attention to the danger of attempts by imperialists to split the ranks of the African states by creating an artificial state of crisis in the Organization of African Unity, in hope of blunting its anti-imperialist, anti-colonial and anti-racist struggle.

Both sides emphasized the responsible international role of the Nonaligned Movement. They voiced confidence that the problems of safeguarding peace and strengthening the security of peoples, as well the extensive cooperation among them in order to attain these goals, would occupy a fitting place at the conference of nonaligned states which is opening in Delhi.

Comrade Andropov, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet state and the Soviet people, conveyed to Samora Machel, the Central Committee of the Frelimo party, the government and the whole Mozamibque people, wishes for further successes in the cause of constructing the foundations of socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique and of defending the gains of the Mozambique revolution.

Comrade Sharapov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present during the conversation.

Ponomarev Discusses Party Links

LD021811 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 2 Mar 83

["Friendly Meeting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev met today with Chairman of the Frelimo party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora M. Machel who is staying in Moscow on a friendly visit.

During a comradely discussion, they discussed issues pertaining to the development of links between the CPSU and the Frelimo party, and reaffirmed the reciprocal desire for a further strengthening of the interparty cooperation.

Tikhonov, Machel Dinner Speeches

LD022052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace today in honor of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Felimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Other officials accompanied Machel. Attending the dinner from the Soviet side were Comrades Tikhonov, Aliyev, Gromyko, Ustinov, Chernenko, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and other officials.

Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, gave a speech at the dinner in which he placed stress on the fruitfully expanding ties between the two parties, which have a firm basis -- the agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo party. Reciprocal relations between the Soviet Union and Mozambique in the international arena are becoming increasingly close, as we have common aims in the struggle for the peace and security of peoples, against the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat.

The meeting that took place today between Comrade Machel and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also the conversations with other Soviet leaders, Comrade Tikhonov noted, once again confirm the coincidence of our views on fundamental international questions. The Soviet Union and Mozambique are fully determined to defend further the rights of peoples to peace, freedom and national independence, Comrade Tikhonov stressed. True to Leninist principles of friendship and cooperation with all peace-loving countries, the Soviet Union decisively condemns the imperialist policy of aggression, military provocations, economic blackmail and intimidation, in whatever region of the world it might be conducted. Africa, including southern Africa, is not an exception. The tense situation in that region is the direct result of the policy conducted by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and its imperialist protectors, for it is these forces who are carrying out the very same international terrorism with which they are trying to accuse national liberation movements, impudently so, but at the same time so unsuccessfully.

The Soviet Union considers that in the southern African Continent there is a sensible and real alternative to blood-letting, tension and confrontation, namely the cessation of all aggressive and subversive acts by Pretoria against its neighbors, the most rapid granting of genuine independence to the peoples of Namibia in accordance with the UN decisions, and constructive efforts by all states interested in peace and stability in southern Africa.

Comrade Tikhonov stated that the Soviet Union considers it to be its international duty to support the just struggle of the peoples of the African Continent against racism and the vestiges of colonialism, and to support those African states, including the People's Republic of Mozambique, who are subjected to aggression on the part of South African racists. Comrade Tikhonov wished the courageous Mozambique people, the Frelimo party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique successes in their chosen path of building a new society, in consolidating the independence of their country.

In his reply speech Samora Machel said that the alliance [soyuz] between the People's Republic of Mozambique, the USSR and the whole socialist community has a fundamental significance and is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. The successful results of the meetings and conversations that have taken place testify to the coincidence of our points of view. Soviet-Mozambique cooperation in all social and economic spheres has a mutually beneficial character and facilitates the cause of protecting our homeland and the revolution.

Samora Machel further noted: In the spirit of the socialist policy of peace, conducted by us, we support and greet all steps aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe restraining the arms race, weakening tension in the world and turning disarmament into the primary tendency of international relations. We have given high appraisal to the Prague Political Declaration by the Warsaw Pact member-states. The struggle that that the socialist community in Europe is waging to avert war, fraught with serious consequences for the extermination of mankind, is supplemented by the struggle that the People's Republic of Mozambique is now waging against the war provoked by the Pretoria regime and advance detachments of imperialism.

In his speech Comrade Machel stressed the particular significance of the conference of the heads of state and governments of the Nonaligned Movement's member-countries soon to open in New Delhi.

We are convinced, Samora Machel said in conclusion, that the results of the visit will signify in themselves a new stage in the cause of deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the Mozambique and Soviet peoples, based upon the principles of proletarian internationalism. This cooperation will strengthen our resolve to continue to maintain socialism as a guarantee of peace, friendship, and the flourishing and well-being of peoples.

The dinner took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The speeches by Comrades Tikhonov and Machel were heard with great attention and were met with applause.

More on Tikhonov Address

LD021803 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- "The present development of the international situation arouses concern among all those who sincerely adhere to peace in deed, not in words, and who strive to bar the way to the policy of aggression, to the senseless and squandering arms race, and to dispel the clouds of war danger," stated Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Today he spoke at a dinner in the Kremlin in honour of Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

"The address of those who create such a danger is well-known -- the United States of America which openly lays claims to world hegemony and has taken a course towards spiralling the arms race and stirring up international crises and conflicts everywhere," he continued. "Not concern for a sound political climate in the world arena but striving for confrontation and for the nuclear arms race, not mutually beneficial cooperation between states but imperial ambitions -- this is what determines the way of Washington's actions in international affairs today."

"But the peoples reject such a policy. They firmly come out in favour of peace and security on earth and against politicians who have come to think that they can do and are allowed to do everything and that the people's will is nothing, just an empty sound to them."

"We counter imperialism's adventurist policy by the foreign policy course determined by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in recent months," Nikolay Tikhonov stated. "In present-day conditions our top-priority goal is to prevent the foundation of detente from being destroyed, international cooperation from being undermined and mankind from slipping down to nuclear catastrophe."

"True to the Leninist principles of friendship and cooperation with all peace-loving countries the Soviet Union resolutely condemns the imperialist policy of aggression, military provocations, economic blackmail and intimidation in whatever part of the world it is pursued," the head of the Soviet Government said.

More on Machel Speech

LD021813 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- "The arms race and the militarist policy pursued by imperialist forces with a view to hampering the struggle for peace, progress and peoples happiness" are the main obstacles in the way of the development of countries and peoples, Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has declared. He made a speech in the Kremlin today at a dinner given in his honour by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

"In the spirit of our socialist policy of peace we back and welcome all steps directed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, restraining the arms race, lessening world tension and making detente the main trend of international relations", Samora Machel said. "We have highly assessed the Prague Political Declaration by the Warsaw Treaty member-states."

Speaking about Africa's problems, he called for "mobilisation of democratic forces and public all over the world to convince the governments in Western countries to consider colonialism in Namibia and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa as hideous crimes against humanity."

The struggle which the socialist community in Europe is waging for prevention of war which is fraught with annihilation of mankind is complemented by the struggle waged now by the People's Republic of Mozambique against the war provoked by the Pretoria regime -- the shock force of imperialism," Machel said.

Samora Machel pointed out that "the non-aligned summit conference, soon opening in New Delhi, acquires special significance in the present-day international political situation."

"The People's Republic of Mozambique is convinced that despite the efforts by imperialism to emasculate the principles of non-alignment and make it equidistant both from socialism and capitalism, members of the movement will be able to preserve intact the principles and objectives placed at its foundation during its formation."

Gromyko, Chissano Sign Protocol

LD021214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] A protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique for 1983-1984 was signed today within the framework of the current friendly working visit to the Soviet Union by Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The protocol was signed for the Soviet Union by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and for Mozambique by Joaquim Chissano, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo party and foreign minister. The protocol provides for the further development of bilateral cultural ties and cooperation in science, education, the publishing business and other fields.

Today Samora Moises Machel laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum. He paid tribute to the memory of the leader of the world proletariat and the founder of the world's first socialist state. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The visitor paid tribute to the memory of Soviet soldiers who have given their lives in the struggle against fascism and in the name of a firm peace and the happiness of peoples. The visitor was accompanied by Comrade Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Departure for Berlin

LD030707 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 3 TASS -- Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has left Moscow for Berlin today. He paid a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At the airport the visitor was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

BAYBAKOV BEGINS ECONOMIC TALKS IN ADDIS ABABA

LD022019 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Deputy Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Baybakov has begun talks in Addis Ababa on Soviet-Ethiopian economic cooperation. He is to meet a number of ministers and other officials. Nikolay Baybakov and the group of experts accompanying him will visit enterprises among them those being built with Soviet assistance. Several scores of industrial and other projects have been built or are under construction in Ethiopia with Soviet assistance.

REAGAN DIRECTIVE ON CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY VIEWED

LD011821 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 1 Mar 83

["Course at Military Interference" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir writes:

President Reagan issued a directive for the revision of the United States policy in Central America -- this report is presented by the U.S. mass media as an important "news" which might allegedly lead to substantial changes in the developments in the region which has become an extremely dangerous seat of military tension. A correspondent of the ABC television company reports from the White House that high officials of the administration will be holding consultations with the leaders of the Congress in the next three days and that on Friday President Reagan will have meetings with Secretary of State Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger to discuss the U.S. policy in Central America.

The question arises what sort of "revision" of the United States' Central American policy can there be. Maybe official Washington heeded at last the voice of reason, abandoned the course of armed interference in the internal affairs of countries of the region, decided to take the road of peaceful political settlement of conflict situations, on which many states, including non-aligned countries, the Latin American and world public insist resolutely.

Nothing of the kind. Quite the contrary, it follows from statements of high-placed representatives of the White House that the President now carries the matters to the further widening of the U.S. militaristic operations unprecedented in their scope for Central America. According to reports of the CBS television company the head of the White House, specifically, intends to press on the Congress to get the increase of 60 million dollars on the huge allocations for the deliveries of armaments and military equipment to the Salvadoran puppet junta. There are plans for new substantial build-up of the contingent of the so-called U.S. "military advisers" who have long been operating in Salvador. They not only supervise operations for annihilation of Salvadoran people, but also, as it was recently confirmed, participate directly in these punitive operations. The French LE MONDE points out that the threat of the United States' direct military intervention is also heightening if it seems to the USA that the Army of the Salvadoran junta is on the brink of fiasco.

The Washington administration continues staking on the armed suppression of the Nicaraguan revolution. It continues vigorous efforrs for the training of combat units of Somoza men formed on the territory of Honduras and also of the Honduran Army itself for large-scale invasion of Nicaragua.

Meanwhile the Reagan government ignores or turns down any initiative aimed at peaceful solution of Central American problems through talks. It turned a deaf ear to appropriate proposals that have been advanced specifically by Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Colombia and France. It is now doing its utmost to prevent the holding of a national dialogue suggested by the patriotic forces of Salvador, the dialogue in which the government, the insurgent forces, as well as other political and public circles would take part.

As we see, the "revision" of the United States policy in Central America actually means nothing else but widening to the utmost the U.S. military interference in the area which is fraught with a serious threat to peace and security and creation for the United States of a situation in which the "spectre of Vietnam" will be looming.

U.S. POLICY IN SRV, EL SALVADOR COMPARED

LD021536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] On Friday 4 March, President Reagan of the United States is to meet Secretary of State Shultz and Secretary of Defense Weinberger in order to discuss the situation in Central America with them. Nikolay Agayants comments on this AP report.

[Begin Agayants recording] Alarmed by the successes of the Salvador patriots, who in exploiting the success of the offensive begun this January, are defeating the punitive forces and putting them to flight in Chalatenango, Usulatan and Marazan Department, the Washington administration has decided to take emergency measures to support and save the shaky antipopular regime. The boss of the White House himself is joining in this campaign, with all bells ringing on board his plane as they say. Flying from the capital to California to meet the British Queen, Elizabeth II, the U.S. President expressed himself plainly in favor of granting El Salvador a further $60 million in military aid, and also in favor of the idea of increasing the number of military advisers and widening the range of their duties in this long-suffering Central American republic. Ronald Reagan's latest outbursts of frankness, passed on to the press by some highly placed government official who wishes to remain anonymous, have shocked even veteran politicians on Capitol Hill.

Many in the United States are now asking alarmed question: Won't El Salvador become a new Vietnam for America? Won't the Americans find themselves, as a result of the irresponsible activities of the present administration, drawn into a bloody dirty war on the side of another reactionary regime which enjoys a special relationship with Washington? Let it be noted that these are by no means idle fears. After all almost 20 years ago in 1964 the then President, Lyndon Johnson, succeeded in pushing the notorious Gulf of Tonkin resolution through Congress to the accompaniment of bombast about the mythical communist threat. This in effect became a carte blanche for waging a large-scale war in Indochina. As we well remember, this began with an increase in the number of the same military advisers to the puppet South Vietnamese army, and military aid to the Saigon dictator.

Trying at least to some extent to erase the impression created by the President's unexpected admission, Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, declared in Congress that there are now only trainers and instructors in El Salvador, and not military advisers at all. However, this latest transparent lie cannot calm anyone. In brief, in setting out on the well-worn path of military adventures, Washington is beginning a dangerous game of playing with fire in Central America. [end recording]

KIRKPATRICK CRITICIZED OVER EL SALVADOR REMARKS

LD030930 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

United States Ambassador at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick who doubles as one of the main "experts" on Latin American problems in the Washington administration made a stunning discovery on Tuesday. In an interview to the U.S. television company ABC, she said without mincing words that the reason of the setbacks of the Salvadoran ruling regime in the battles against the guerrillas are large deliveries of military gear for guerrillas from the Soviet Union.

So, everything is simple -- if Salvadoran punitive forces armed to the teeth with American weapons receive blows from guerrillas, the Soviet Union is to blame. True, mythical "Soviet military gear" were not seen anywhere in Salvador by anyone. Newspapers in the United States write that the guerrillas use U.S. weapons captured in battles. But the White House representative refuses to face facts and resorts to a premeditated lie directed against the Soviet Union.

Kirkpatrick is not original in her inventions. She is merely "concretizing" generalized directives of the President. The present tenant of the White House is inclined to explain all people's liberation movements in the world that are not to the United States liking by "intrigues" of world communism, and following the President Washington propaganda tirelessly discovers "Moscow's hand" everywhere: in Nicaragua whose people overthrew a pro-American dictatorship, in Salvador where the patriots rose to a civil war against the clique of murderers.

But facts are stubborn things. There were no and there are no Soviet soldiers, or Soviet military advisers or Soviet armaments in Salvador. Meanwhile the whole world knows that it is precisely Washington that trains and arms Salvadoran punitives and masterminds their criminal war of annihilation of their own people. And no verbiage by Mrs Kirkpatrick can conceal this obvious truth.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. PRESENCE IN CARIBBEAN

PM021353 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[A. Voropayev "International Notes": "In Militarism's Net"]

[Text] Sitting at the bar was a self-assured, obviously successful businessman, who, clinking the ice cubes in his glass of whisky, said patronizingly to the barman: "What's the matter with you, everything's okay for us in Puerto Rico. No, we can't start hinting about independence, we would collapse without the United States, we would disappear.... American bases ...? We need defense, after all." In reply to a cautious question about national pride and sovereignty, he merely smiled condescendingly: "And what is that? Anyway, personally I consider myself a citizen of the world...."

I happened to witness this scene in the International Hotel in the Nicaraguan capital. When the Puerto Rican "patriot" had gone, the barman, turning to his assistant expressed himself briefly and decisively: "son of a bitch!"

Puerto Rico is one of the most beautiful islands, once called a "Caribbean jewel" but now transformed into a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Caribbean. Under cover of the colonial status, imposed on it as a "state freely associated with the United States" and with the help of such "patriots," Washington suppresses in the cruellest fashion the national liberation movement in that country. It has literally covered Puerto Rico with its bases, airfields and testing ranges. Imagine an island with an area of less than 9,000 square km, where there are 17 (seventeen) bases and other military sites.

But the Pentagon's militarist appetites in the Caribbean are not confined to Puerto Rico's territory. Its tentacles extend to many other states in the region. There are 14 American bases on Panamanian territory. There are bases in Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, Trinidad and Barbados. Finally, mention must be made of the U.S. Air Force and naval base at Guantanamo -- that knife raised over free Cuba. Bases are being built in Honduras and on the small island of Tortuga belonging to Haiti, in close proximity to Cuba's shores.

The U.S. Administration is bringing pressure to bear on the Colombian Government, seeking its consent for the creation of U.S. bases on Colombia's island San Andres, which is approximately 150 miles from the Nicaraguan coast. Add to this the agreements imposed on the governments of Antigua and certain other Caribbean countries whereby the American military can use their airports and seaports "in case of necessity."

But now it is not only a question of a network of military bases in the Caribbean.

Soon after the victory of the revolution in Grenada in March 1979, Washington began intensively propagandizing the idea of forming so-called "regional security and defense forces" in the region -- a military policing pact with the task of "defending Caribbean states against foreign intervention." Under pressure from the American Administration such a bloc was created late last year. It includes Barbados, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Saint Lucia. The Pentagon has already forked out $40 million for its "organizational needs." At present the possibility is being studied of incorporating France's Caribbean possessions -- Martinique and Guadeloupe -- in the alliance.

Finally, the other day the signing of a "memorandum on mutual understanding" between the United States and the pro-American government of Jamaica became known. This "mutual understanding" provides for broad military cooperation between the defense forces (as the Jamaican Army is called) and the Puerto Rican National Guard. Jamaican Prime Minister E. Seaga, answering a question from the opposition, which is indignant at the memorandum, hastened to assure the public that there are as yet no plans for creating American military bases in Jamaica. Nonetheless, last year his government received $6 million from the Pentagon, which is nearly six times as much as a year ago. At the same time the Jamaican fleet is being swelled with American-made warships equipped with modern weapons and control systems.

The course of militarization of the Caribbean is arousing growing concern among the region's peoples. They are coming out increasingly resolutely against the American military presence, rightly regarding it as a real threat to their countries' sovereignty and independence. There is a broad response in Caribbean countries to the demands of the people's progressive party of Guyana, the revolutionary government of Grenada and other democratic forces to turn the Caribbean into a zone of lasting peace from the dominance of foreign -- chiefly American -- monopolies. These just demands are supported by the progressive public throughout the world.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 28 FEB-2 MAR REPORTED

28 February-1 March

LD020822 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 February-1 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

28 February

A new variety of hard-grain wheat with short stems has been introduced in Kirghizia. Kirgizkiy Polukarlik is well adapted to mountainous conditions, does not flatten and can be sown either as a winter or spring crop. The yield is good: Up to 83 quintals per hectare for winter and up to 62 quintals per hectare for spring fields. It is a spring variety biologically but can survive the winter in the Chu Valley. Research work on developing similar varieties has been in progress since 1976. For over 15 years, hard-grain varieties had not been sown in Korghizia because they could not match modern production requirements. (0200 GMT)

Snow retention has been carried out on 30 million hectares in central and eastern Kazakhstan. (0700 GMT)

The first units have appeared on the extensive fields of the north Caucasuses, the Ukraine, Moldavia, the republics of Central Asia and the Trans-Caucasus. Mechanizers are preparing the soil, carrying out top-dressing of winter crops and sowing spring crops.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have targeted 920 million tons of organic fertilizer for this year's crop but in the autumn, arable land received 483 million tons. Lagging was allowed on farms on the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, Georgia and Turkmenia. (2300 GMT)

1 March

First sowing units were taken out onto Pamir Mountain fields in Tajikistan. This year, fodder and technical crops in the Vanch Valley will cover 1,200 hectares that were recovered from the mountains. (0500 GMT)

Heavy snowfalls fell in Stavropolye yesterday. During the period of the February windows, the mechanizers managed to get ready for spring and to prepare over one-third of the entire area to be sown in spring. (0500 GMT)

Sowing of cereal crops is in progress on the Crimean steppe: the soil is being prepared for corn plantings. Field work is also actively in progress now in the Ukraine, Moldavia and the Trans-Caucasus. (0500 GMT)

Sowing of early vegetables and potatoes is only under way in the republics of Central Asia and in parts of the Caucasus. Grasses and early spring grain crops are being sown. The main grain areas are still covered with snow. Snow even fell in the north of the Caucasus and the southern Ukraine. Preparations are under way everywhere for the sowing campaign. (1200 GMT)

From Simferopol: Spring came to the Crimea in early February. Mechanizers took advantage of the ground and they even did some sowing. A third of all the sowing area planned for early spring crops has been sown. Experience shows that seed planted in such early warm conditions produces extra large crops. However, winter unexpectedly returned and interrupted the field work. Now it is warm again and the snow it melting. All plowing equipment has been repaired in good time. (1200 GMT)

From Volgograd: There is a total of 1.2 million hectares of winter crops here. It is possible that field work on spring crops will start very early. Repairs of equipment are being completed. This sowing season 39,000 tractors of various makes will be working in the fields. It is intended to expand the area sown with the most productive crops such as Odessa-70 barley, Kharkov-67 barley, Saratov-42 spring wheat, Saratov-46 spring wheat and Kharkov-46 spring wheat. This year, the area sown with hard strains will be significantly increased. (1200 GMT)

There were heavy snowfalls on the last day of winter in Stavropol Kray. During February's sudden thaws, mechanizers have managed to prepare 700,000 tractors for sowing. Moisture will be retained by various means on 800,000 hectares of fields more than one-third of the whole sowing area for spring crops. (1630 GMT)

2 March

LD030730 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 2 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Preparations for the sowing campaign are presently being completed on the farms of Odessa Oblast. Many positive examples in this work are noted. Meanwhile it is stressed that local land cultivators are not skillfully preparing for spring everywhere. In Ananyevskiy, Lyubashevskiy, Kotovskiy and a few other rayons, corn plantations are not being dressed with mineral fertilizers. It is difficult to hope for a good harvest without doing this. In some places water-supply irrigiation is not being carried out on time. The directorate for the exploitation of irrigation systems is preparing pumping and power equipment, although, as a whole, Odessa Oblast holds one of the leading places in the Ukraine for the repair of equipment, the situation with powerful tractors is giving cause for alarm. (0200 GMT)

Snow retention work is underway on the 2d million hectares in Kurgan Oblasts. An effective method is being used at the Berezovskiy Sovkhoz, Kurtamyshskiy Rayon. The so-called windbreak sowing of mustard [kulisnyye posevy gorchitsy] is being used for snow retention. It was sown last summer in separate rows on fallow fields and has ensured a reliable barrier in the path of blowing off snow. This has made it possible to accumulate a snow cover on the fields that is twice as much as usual. Moreover, winter rye was sown between the windbreaks and has been reliably protected against the harsh Siberian frost. (0304 GMT)

The sowing of alfalfa has begun earlier than usual in Chechen-Ingushetia. Alfalfa sowing is being increased by 10,000 hectares because of irrigated land. Chechen-Ingushetia is becoming a supplier of alfalfa seeds to the RSFSR. This year three times as much alfalfa seed has been sent to the Nonchernozem Zone as last year. (1200 GMT)

Land improvement services are rapidly getting ready for spring in Saratov Oblast. More than half the root crops and all vegetables and potatoes will be grown on irrigated land. The irrigated area here will reach 500,000 hectares. Powerful new spraying installations have been brought in of the Kuban, Volznanka and Dnepr types. Pumping stations are being converted to automatic operation. (1200 GMT)

Dressing of winter-sown crops is in progress in Nikokayev Oblast, much of it by air. The pilots have already dressed over 50,000 hectares. (1200 GMT)

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS SPRING FARMING SITUATION

PM021751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by A. Ivashchenko: "March Is the Start of Spring"]

[Text] Now the last page of February has fallen from the calendar. The "month of snowstorms" of "crooked roads" and brief patches of sunlight in the overcast sky has ended. Now March, springtime, is outside....

There will still be snowfall in Siberia and Kazakhstan's virgin lands. And the more the better. Here snow is a guarantee of a good harvest. The machine operators of Uglovskiy Rayon, Altay Kray, are now keeping back the snow in a very unusual way. They are joining nine snow plows into a single link. They are drawn all together by two powerful Kirovets tractors. This unit has a range of 100 meters! In one turn banks of snow form over an area of 40 hectares. That is almost 10 times more than using the ordinary practice.

But in Armenia, after an unusually harsh winter, the farms of Idzhevanskiy, Shamshadinskiy, Noyemberyanskiy and other rayons are already preparing the soil for planting fruit crops.

On the mountain slopes and valleys of Georgia and Azerbaijan, the roar of engines is also increasing with every passing day. Field work has been launched in the republics of Central Asia. Tajik farmers began sowing alfalfa in the valleys back in late February. Alfalfa seeds then have to be sent to other parts of the country. This miracle-grass can produce over 200 quintals of hay here. That is why the republic's alfalfa fields will cover 120,000 hectares. Preference is given to the locally selected Vakhshskaya-233 and Vakhshskaya-300 strains.

In south Kazakhstan the young agroindustrial associations have started to plant out early vegetable seedlings. According to the vegetable growers' calculations, the harvest should ripen 3 weeks earlier than usual. In Kirghizia, Issyk-Kul Oblast farms are carrying out water supply irrigation. Almost 500,000 hectares of alfalfa and orchards have already received moisture. Mobile pumping stations with prefabricated pipelines are being used in the Tyan-Shan and the Chuyskaya and Talasskaya valleys.

But the biggest concern for the country's arable farmers is connected with the winter crops. The point is that because of the drought last fall the area sown to these crops has been reduced. Seeds have failed to germinate over considerable areas and some of the seedings are emerging in a damaged state from overwintering. The resowing of part of the areas of winter crops and undersowing are facing the farms with the need to carry out the increased volume of spring field work within as short a time as possible.

The overhaul of fields sown to winter crops has already begun in the south of the country. From their first steps the rayon agroindustrial associations have been concerned for the accelerated repair of equipment. Everything necessary to launch the sowing of spring crops has been readied everywhere. Seeds and fertilizers have been prepared and retraining of machine operator cadres is being completed.

In Odessa Oblast the repaired equipment is considered to be ready for the spring only after "checking against the standard." The standard models here are considered to be seed planters and cultivators and other implements which have been repaired in the most painstaking way and adjusted and then broken in. This innovation was born in Ovidiopolskiy Rayon. Equipment marked "checked against the standard" has already been moved out to the field camps for the early spring sowing.

So that the repair workers do not spend unnecessary time searching for spare parts in short supply, transport does not stand idle for this reason, and people do not travel a long way for what is close at hand, as was the case until recently, Chelyabinsk oblast has enlisted the aid of electronic equipment. Computers can give an "address" in just minutes. All this has helped accelerate repair work.

Estonian farmers recently received promising news from their agrometeorologists -- the danger that the winter crops would have to be resown had passed for the main areas. They compiled their forecast with the aid of a mathematical model of plant life processes. It is helping specialists make decisions as to how much fertilizer to apply and where, taking into account the spring flooding, what areas to sow, and what should not be sown so as not to expend seeds in vain, and so forth.

Spring is echoing to the sound of the March thaw and gladdening the farmers and making them hurry in order not to let the days which feed the year slip away.

RSFSR REVIEW DISCLOSES EQUIPMENT REPAIR DELAYS

PM250855 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Feb 83 Second Edition p 1

[Review "Prepared by RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture Staff": "From the Workshop...to the Repair Shop"]

[Excerpts] Those Successfully Carrying out Repair Work: Leningrad, Ivanovo, Vladimir and Kaluga Oblasts. Those Lagging Behind: Kostrom, Perm and Kirov Oblasts and the Udmurt ASSR.

Conditions in the Nonchernozem Zone are such that success in arable farming will depend greatly on how speedily machine operators cope with the spring package of agrotechnical measures. It is no coincidence that it is in the Nonchernozem Zone that there are such striking contrasts even between neighboring farms. The farmers of the "Vpered" Kolkhoz in Ryazan Oblast's Shapskiy Rayon, for example, annually achieve a grain harvest of at least 30 quintals per hectare. At the same time, neighboring farms just cannot pass the 10-15 quintal mark, even though they both do equal volumes of work in the field and implement the same agrotechnical measures. It seems that using identical equipment is still not all that matters. Optimum timing is very important. And they, the true guarantee of the future harvest, depend, as is well known, on the reliable work of agricultural equipment. That is why there is now no work more important in the countryside than preparing it as quickly as possible for use in the fields. In the Nonchernozem Zone 84 percent of the cultivators are ready for work. At the same time, irrigation equipment, trucks and grain combines are being repaired.

However, a check has shown that the repair of equipment is not being conducted in a well-organized way everywhere. On a number of farms and in a number of rayons, this work began late.

The slow pace of repair work, unfortunately, does not in itself guarantee high-quality work. Among the agricultural machinery considered ready for use one often finds units requiring major overhaul or adjustment.

Strange as it may seem, many farms in Novgorod and Kirov Oblasts have slowed the pace of repair of sowing, irrigation and fodder procurement equipment. Not enough attention is being paid there to the repair of gran combines. To date only 42-57 percent of the harvesting equipment is ready for use in the Udmurt ASSR and Kirov Oblast. They are repeating last year's mistakes by postponing the repair of combines until later.

It is important not only to bring equipment up to scratch on time but also to check thoroughly on whether it has indeed been reliable repaired. A check carried out in Moscow Oblast showed that there are gounds for such fears. It turned out that repair work techniques are not being strictly observed everywhere. Consequently, equipment leaving the workshop often has serious defects.

One finds poor quality repair of equipment not only in kolkhoz and sovkhoz workshops but also at specialized enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

Thus, the staff of the state agricultural inspectorate at the Arzamas repair plant in Gorkiy Oblast discovered numerous faults on tractors being sent out to farms. Self-starter switches, high-tension leads and fuel lines were missing and headlights, cab lights and radiator drain taps had not been fitted.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are receiving new equipment with serious defects. Of the 53 T-150K tractors prematurely decommissioned on Leningrad Oblast farms, 47 had manufacturing faults. A "Niva" combine bought by the "Metallist" Sovkhoz in Pskov Oblast did not even reach the farm's machine yard -- its rear axle broke. KPG-4 cultivators received at the "Selkhoztekhnika" association based in Vladimir Oblast were unfit for use because of numerous manufacturing faults. In all these cases, of course, claims were made against the manufacturers, and those responsible compensated the farms for their losses -- but by no means for all the losses.

The fulfillment of the Food Program is a nationwide affair. Thus all who are carrying out the countrywide's orders must treat this as a most important state matter.

SELKHOZTEKHNIKA DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS, TASKS

PM272313 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Feb 83 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Important Tasks of Selkhoztekhnika"]

[Text] The results of the work of the system's enterprises and organizations during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan were reviewed and tasks for 1983 and the 5-year plan as a whole have been discussed at an expanded session of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture (Goskomselkhoztekhnika) collegium. L.I. Khitrun, Goskomselkhoztekhnika chairman, delivered the report.

It was noted that the collectives of the system's enterprises and organizations fulfilled ahead of schedule the plan targets and socialist pledges for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan for all main types of activity. At the same time, as the keynote speaker and other speakers stressed, there are still substantial shortcomings in the work of many collectives.

Thus, last year Kazakh SSR repair enterprises did not fulfill the plans for eight of the most important scheduled kinds of work, the Belorussian and Kirghiz SSR's were behind in seven kinds and the Turkmen SSR in five. RSFSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika collectives fulfilled the tractor repair plan by only 71 percent. The state of readiness of high-powered machines, such as the Kirovets and T-150K, is in a particularly complex state today. No small blame lies with Goskomselkhoztechnika enterprises themselves, which have not managed to organize repair work properly. However, a great deal also depends on timely deliveries of spare parts by plants under industrial ministries. At a very recent routine session of the staff for material and technical supply for agriculture it was stressed precisely that the repair system in the countryside is being upset by the now permanent underfulfillment of orders by the Altayskiy motor plant, the Kharkov tractor engine plant and other enterprises.

However, these objective reasons do not exonerate USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika collectives of responsibility for making the whole machine and tractor pool of kolkhozes and sovkhozes ready in time and for making highly productive use of it in fields and livestock units. Only 82 percent of high-powered K-700 and T-150 tractors are serviced centrally by Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises. There are oblasts where their involvement in servicing is hardly felt at all. Thus, for instance, in Aktyubinsk Oblast servicing stations have taken on only 25 percent of the Kirovets tractors on farms, while in north Kazakhstan Oblast they have taken on even less -- only 10 percent. How can we speak here of a high state of readiness and accident-free operation of high-powered equipment!

The collegium paid great attention to the retooling and renovation of livestock units and complexes. The role of Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations is significant in this important matter. Attention was drawn to the fact that in a number of places the volume of work for the comprehensive mechanization of stockraising has diminished appreciably. Collectives of the Armenian, Georgian and Latvian SSR's Goskomselkhoztekhnika are lagging. Things are not satisfactory everywhere in terms of the servicing of stockraising equipment either. Thus, many servicing stations in Belorussia did not cope with the work plan last year. Requests from stockraisers for the servicing of livestock unit equipment by the Kirghiz SSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are by no means being completely satisfied.

Big shortcomings have been noted too in the organization of the centralized supply of material and technical resources to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Machines and equipment are still not always supplied to farms assembled and adjusted. For instance, in Novosibirsk, Kaluga and Volgograd Oblasts Rayselkhoztekhnika centers are assembling and adjusting only 30 percent of the machines supplied to the countryside, and no more than 10 percent of complex agricultural equipment.

The task of providing agriculture with spare parts has a special place. Unfortunately, in a number of places the guaranteed supply of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the necessary parts and assemblies for repair needs has still not been successfully organized, and this is delaying the preparation of equipment for fieldwork. Some exchange centers are operating only poorly.

Having analyzed the results of economic activity, the collegium instructed leaders of republic committees, kray and oblast associations, enterprises and organizations to speedily eliminate the shortcomings in the provision of production and technical services for the countryside and ensure the most active participation by all Goskomselkhoztekhnika collectives in the work of agroindustrial associations, drawing special attention to improving economic relations with kolkhozes and sovkhozes and increasing responsibility and interest in achieving the end results of agricultural production.

Taking part in the collegium's work were V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Section; V.K. Mesyats, USSR agriculture minister; A.A. Yezhevskiy, USSR minister of tractor and agricultural machine building; executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments.

TAJIKISTAN SEMINAR VIEWS PARTY ROLE IN AGRICULTURE

LD252215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] A 2-day seminar of secretaries of primary party organizations of kolkhozes and agricultural enterprises opened in Dushanbe today. It was convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. The session is examining questions of improving the role of primary party organizations, intensifying the political and labor activity of collectives, and strengthening discipline and efficiency. Both the report by Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches note that successfully realizing the country's Food Program requires increasing the activity of party organizations and of all rural Communists. In this 5-year plan, the republic is to increase the average annual meat production to 110,000 tons, milk production to 520,000 tons. There was a wide exchange of front-ranking experience at the seminar on organizing party work and on improving the role of rural Communists in solving the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

USSR LAUNCHES ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES

'Comos-1443'

LD021215 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1443" has been launched in the Soviet Union today in accordance with the program for outer space exploration.

The aim of the launching is a try-out of onboard systems, equipment and structural elements of the satellite in various modes of flight, including a joint flight with the "Salyut-7" station.

"Cosmos-1443" is analogous in its design to artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1267", which was tested in 1981-1982 in off-line mode and in the course of a joint flight with the orbital "Salyut-6" station.

The satellite's orbital elements are as follows:

Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 269 kilometres, minimum distance -- 199 kilometres, period of revolution -- 88.9 minutes, inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The onboard systems of the satellite are functioning normally.

'Cosmos-1444'

LD021551 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- The "Cosmos-1444" artificial satellite of the earth was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed for continuing studies of outer space.

The sputnik has an initial period of revolution of 90.3 minutes. Its maximum distance from the surface of the earth is 413 kilometres and minimum distance is 203 kilometres. Inclination of the orbit is 72.9 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is operating normally.

USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OPENS ANNUAL MEETING

LD020830 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- A general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences opened here today. Such meetings are traditionally held once a year in order to review the work done and to outline prospects for the immediate future.

The first sitting was devoted to Karl Marx's life and scientific work. Speaking first, Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, the president of the academy, said that the century that has passed after Marx's death has been a period of triumph for Marxist teaching.

The general meeting of the academy is to last three days.